# The New-York Times.

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## TELEGRAMS.

### Greece Now Reported Ready to Sign the Protocol.

### Withdrawal of the Papal Nuncio from Madrid.

### The Proposition to Annex St. Domingo to the United States.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**Report that Greece Accedes to the Decision of the Peace Conference.**

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The Russian Government, through its Minister at Athens, urges Greece to accede to the propositions of the Conference of Paris. It is rumored here to-day that the Greek Government has yielded, and will sign the protocol.

### SPAIN.

**The Papal Nuncio About to Withdraw from Madrid.**

MADRID, Sunday, Jan. 31.

Monsignor FRANCHI, the Papal Nuncio, is about to withdraw from Madrid. All the foreign Ministers in this city, with the exception of the representative of Russia, have protested against the insults offered to the Nuncio.

### HAYTI.

**Seizure of Two French Blockade Runners—The French Admiral Compels their Surrender.**

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The following news has been received from Port-au-Prince:

The Haytian steamer *Salnave* seized two French vessels in the harbor of St. Marc for running the blockade. The French Admiral, hearing of the affair, compelled the Government to surrender the vessels. He declared that the blockade of the Haytian coast was ineffective; that the occasional calling of a man-of-war at a port was not sufficient to establish a state of blockade, and that Hayti had no right to seize foreign vessels running into ports the blockade of which is not maintained.

The report of the capture of AUX CAYES, by the forces of SALNAVE, is not confirmed; but it is believed that AUX CAYES, JACMEL and JEREMIE, and other towns on the southern coast, will soon be obliged to surrender.

The condition of affairs in the northern district of Hayti is unchanged.

Business is reviving at Port-au-Prince.

The United States steamer *Nipsic* had sailed for Aspinwall, and the steamer *Yantic* was expected at Port-au-Prince to take her place.

**Taxable Women in St. Louis—An Indian Fight in Kansas.**

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 31.

At a meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association yesterday the statement of the City Assessor was read, stating that there are over 2,000 tax-paying women in this city, representing property assessed at $14,500,000.

Gov. HAWLEY, of Kansas, received, yesterday, a dispatch from the Sheriff of Saline County, Saline, Kansas, Jan. 30, to the effect that the citizens on the Saline River had a fight with the Pawnee Indians, yesterday, at Mulberry Creek, fourteen miles distant, in which seven Indians were killed. The Indians were trying to run off the stock, and had robbed some houses on Saline River, which caused the trouble. There were no whites killed. The Indians fired first.

**Railroad Accident in Tennessee—An Engineer Killed.**

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Jan. 31.

An accident occurred near Glendale, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, yesterday morning, to the express train while crossing the trestle, the latter giving way and precipitating the engine, express and baggage cars into the creek below, and killing JOHN THOMAS, engineer. The fireman, express messenger and baggage-master were severely injured.

**Sailing of the Golden City for Panama.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed for Panama to-day, carrying $380,000 in treasure, of which $266,000 is for New-York, and $104,000 for France.

Gov. MCCORMICK, the delegate to Congress from Arizona, is a passenger on his way to Washington.

### WASHINGTON.

**A Proposition to Annex St. Domingo—Internal Revenue Matters—A Bill Regarding Burning Fluids.**

Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The attitude of the Island Republics in the West Indies—St. Domingo and Hayti—toward this Government, may be judged by the fact that a proposition will be introduced in the House to-morrow, by Judge ORTH, of Indiana, who is a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, proposing the annexation of St. Domingo. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Gen. BANKS proposed a protectorate scheme for the same Republics which was voted down. Since then such further developments have been made as to bring the subject up again in a different shape. A meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow morning, and it is believed a majority will sanction the proposition, but in any event, Judge ORTH, if he can obtain the floor, will submit a series of resolutions on the subject, embracing in brief these propositions, that the territory belonging to the Dominican Government shall, upon the application of the Government and people of said Republic, be admitted into the Union as a Territory of the United States, to be called the Territory of St. Domingo, upon certain terms and conditions, to wit: First—The people shall adopt a republican form of territorial government; such action of the people shall be by and with the consent of the existing Government of said Republic; such form of government shall be submitted to Congress for approval; the admission of such Territory shall be with a view of the ultimate establishment of a State Government republican in form; and that any other Territory in the West Indies whose people and Government shall apply for admission as a Territory shall be admitted upon the same terms and conditions. It is hardly necessary to add that this bold proposition has something substantial back of it, whether it succeeds or not. There is authority for saying that these Republics are knocking at our doors, and the question is no longer whether we shall buy them or protect them, but whether we will take them for nothing. As the President has been called on by the House for any correspondence there may be on the subject, there may be further developments soon.

FRAUDULENT DRAWBACK CLAIMS.

The attempt of the accounting officers of the Treasury to throw the entire responsibility of passing the fraudulent drawback claims upon the Internal Revenue Bureau is scarcely fair. It is true that the claims are first passed at the Revenue Bureau, but the evidence of fraud which the papers bear is just as apparent to the Auditor and the Comptroller as to the Commissioner, and because it was not discovered in the latter's office is no good reason why it ought not have been discovered afterward.

THE PAY OF CLERKS.

The twenty per cent. proposition for increase of clerks' pay will come up in the House to-morrow on a resolution by Mr. KERR, of Indiana, to vote an extra compensation of ten per cent. The feeling of the House against matters of expenditure like this has been increasing rapidly of late, and it is doubtful if even ten per cent. can get through.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Major-Gen. THOMAS and Brig.-Gen. INGALLS, of the Pay Department, were examined by the Military Committee of the House yesterday. The former was not prepared to recommend any very material changes in the organization of the army at present. Gen. INGALLS thought that the Pay, Quartermaster and Commissary Departments might all be consolidated into a Department of Supplies and Disbursements, and administered by half the present number of officers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31, 1869.

EXPLOSIVE LIQUIDS.

Mr. MOORHEAD on leave introduced the following bill in the House of Representatives on Friday, providing for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal oil, crude petroleum, and their products, and for other purposes:

*Be it enact d by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected in such manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, a tax of — cents upon every barrel of distilled or refined coal oil or petroleum which shall be of the quality marked No. 1, as hereinafter provided; and a tax of — cents upon every barrel of such distilled or refined oil or petroleum which shall not be equal in quality or grade to No. 1, and upon every barrel of benzine, bensole, naptha, gasoline, and all other like products of coal oil or petroleum, and upon every barrel of crude coal oil or petroleum, and there shall be levied and collected a tax of — cents upon every gallon of such distilled or refined oil or petroleum which shall not be equal in quality or grade to No. 1; and upon every gallon of benzine, benzole, naptha, gasoline, or other like products of coal oil or petroleum in the hands of any person or persons other than the refiner or manufacturer thereof having the same for sale.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint inspectors of distilled or refined coal oil or petroleum, whose duty it shall be to examine and inspect and designate the quality of all coal oil or petroleum that shall be distilled or refined in any State, Territory or district in the United States; and if any person shall sell or remove from any distillery or refinery, or any establishment where coal oil or petroleum has been distilled or refined, any refined or distilled coal oil without complying with the provisions of this act, such oil so sold or removed shall be seized and forfeited to the use of the United States; and any person or persons so offending shall be subject to a penalty of $1,000, which shall be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of such penalties to go to the informer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to ascertain the quality of distilled or refined coal oil or petroleum, it shall be submitted by the inspectors aforesaid to the process known as the "fine test," or such other mode of testing by which its quality shall be ascertained, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and all such oil, when so tested, which will not ignite at a lower temperature than 110° of the Fahrenheit thermometer, shall be designated as No. 1 refined oil; and all such oil which will ignite at a lower temperature than 110°, when tested as aforesaid, and all benzines, benzole, naptha, gasoline and other like products of coal oil or petroleum, and all crude oil or petroleum, shall be designated by other and higher numbers in such manner as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That before any such distilled or refined oil shall be taken from the premises where it has been distilled or refined, it shall be put into good, tight, iron-hooped barrels or casks, and the heads of all barrels or casks containing oil which will not ignite at a temperature lower than 110° by the test aforesaid shall be painted white; and there shall be marked thereon, in plain black letters, the name of the person or the company who distilled or refined the same, and the name of the works and the place where distilled or refined, and also the name of the inspector who inspected the oil, and the number designating its quality. And all such distilled or refined oil which shall ignite at a lower temperature than 110 degrees, when tested as aforesaid, and all benzine, benzole, naptha, gasoline, and all other dangerous products of coal oil or petroleum, shall be put into barrels or casks of the quality aforesaid, and the heads thereof shall be painted red; and the name of the person, or the company who distilled or refined the same, and the place where distilled or refined also the name of the inspector who inspected the same, and the appropriate number designating the quality of the contents of such barrel or cask, shall be marked thereon in plain white letters; and all crude oil or petroleum which shall be barreled or put in casks shall be put into barrels or casks of the quality aforesaid, the heads of which shall be painted red, and the contents shall be marked thereon in plain white letters; and every person who shall falsely mark, or cause to be falsely marked, any such barrel or cask, or who shall put into any such barrel or cask the head or heads of which are painted white, and marked with black letters, oil which will ignite at a lower temperature than 110 degrees when subjected to the test aforesaid, or who shall put any such oil or benzine, benzole, naptha, gasoline or other like dangerous product of coal oil or petroleum, or crude coal oil or petroleum into any barrel or cask that shall not be painted and marked in accordance with the provisions of this act; and if any person shall put or cause to be put any such oil of an inferior quality, or benzine, benzole naptha, gasoline or other like products of coal oil or petroleum or crude coal oil or petroleum into any barrel or cask, the color or marks upon which indicate the contents thereof as being of a higher quality; or if any person shall sell any such article or product without stating to the purchaser the true character of the same, such person or persons shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the second section of this act; and if any explosion, fire or other disaster shall occur by reason of any such violation of this act, such person or persons so offending shall be further punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed ten years.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each Inspector appointed under the provisions of this act shall be paid at the rate of — cents per barrel or cask for every barrel or cask he shall inspect, and for every barrel or cask of oil which shall be inferior in quality to number one; and for each and every barrel of benzine, benzole, naptha, gasoline or other like products of coal oil or petroleum, he shall be paid at the rate of — cents per barrel, which shall be paid out of the revenue received under the provisions of this act in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure the proper execution of this act; and may from time to time cause special examination to be made into the administration thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys collected by virtue of this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and separate accounts thereof shall be kept, and said moneys, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the payment of the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and all officers of the Treasury Department shall render such services in connection with the enformance of this act as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

LAND OFFICE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office recently transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for delivery to the parties entitled to receive the same, twenty-eight patents, embracing an area of 831,282 acres, for lands in the Ten Section National Reserve, in the State of Kansas, issued pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 28, 1868, under authority of the treaty of May 30, 1854, with the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw and Wea tribe of Indians; also, under the same date, fourteen patents, embracing an area of 266,897 acres, for lands in townships 106, 107 and 108 North of ranges 24, 25, 26 and 27, west of the fifth principal meridian in the State of Minnesota, issued pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, dated Dec. 18, 1868, under authority of the treaty of April 15, 1859, with the Winnebago Indians, and an act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, entitled "an act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservations in Minnesota for their benefit."

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The entire amount of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads to Jan. 1, 1869, was $50,097,000; on which the annual interest, at six per cent., is $3,005,820. The whole amount reimbursed to the United States by the several roads, from freights, &c., up to Jan. 1, 1869, has been $1,168,526 44, divided as follows: Union Pacific, $745,427 16; Union Pacific, Eastern Division, $375,924 91; Central Pacific Railroad, $46,158 10; Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, $16 27. Total, $1,168,526 44.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Commissioner ROLLINS has written a letter to the Assistant United States Attorney at Philadelphia, stating that the act of July 13, 1866, amended Schedule "6" by requiring to be stamped every can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, shell-fish, fish, fruits, vegetables, sauce, sirup, prepared mustard, jams or jellies on or after the 1st day of October, 1866, made, prepared and sold or offered or removed for consumption in the United States. Prior to that time these articles were subject to an *ad valorem* tax. Section 165 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, declares that any person, firm, company or corporation, who shall make, prepare and sell or remove for consumption, prepared mustard, preserved meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sirups, jams and jellies, &c., without affixing stamps denoting the tax, shall incur a penalty of $50 for every omission. Section 169 of the same act as amended, declares that any person who shall sell or offer for sale any of the articles named in Schedule 6, whether the articles were imported or of domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed by law in regard to the sale of domestic articles without the use of the proper stamps, &c., and imported articles are made subject to the stamps in addition to the import duties on the same, provided that where such imported articles, with the exceptions named, are sold in the original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other inclosures were packed by the manufacturer, the person so selling said articles shall not be subject to any penalty on account of the want of the proper stamps. The act of July 13, 1866, changed the tax on meats, fish, shell-fish, vegetables, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams and jellies from the *ad-valorem* tax to a stamp tax, and allowed from the 18th of July, the date of the passage of the act, till the 1st of October following for all persons having stocks of these articles on hand to dispose of them prior to the time when the stamps were required to be affixed. From and after that date, all such articles, whether in the hands of producers, or in the hands of dealers, were required to be stamped, without regard to the time when they were manufactured, prepared or produced, or whether they had or had not previously paid an *ad valorem* tax. The person selling, or offering for sale, was held and deemed to be the manufacturer, and required to affix the stamps. The act of March 2, 1867, exempted from tax canned preserved fruits and shell-fish, and also canned and preserved vegetables, having fish other than shell-fish, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams and jellies, still liable to tax, and no subsequent law has removed the tax upon the articles last named.

**The Revolutionary Movement in Cuba—Position of our Government toward Both Parties.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869.

The accredited agent of the Cuban revolution was, on Monday last, presented to the President, the object of his visit being to solicit the recognition of the belligerency of the revolutionists. He is a gentleman of fine address and pleasant personal appearance—being something beyond the middle height, with iron-gray hair, short curling beard, and a pair of piercing black eyes; he speaks Spanish and English equally well, and his manners are as polished as those of any hidalgo of the *sangre azul*. Perhaps the age of this person speaks as eloquently for the revolution as anything else could speak; for it shows that the spirit animating him and his associates is no fever in the blood of youth, no hair-brained fortune-seeking adventure, but the sober necessities of men who look before and after. Nevertheless, and in spite of our jaded appetites in this war-surfeited country, there is still a certain piquancy in the flavor of the moment when one takes this handsome quiet gentleman by the hand, and reflects that to-morrow the click of the garrote may touch his throat. There is not, however, so much danger of that after all. The Cuban revolution is sure to succeed. Why, indeed, should it not? Do people pay taxes that are tribute for mere amusement? Are they proud of submitting to the disgraceful rule of a dissolute woman? Do they relish the perpetual establishment over them of virtual foreigners?—for the Cuban is one man and the Spaniard is another. Does liberty rise upon their lee, brilliant as a statue in the sun, for them to turn with any love to that dark shadow of tyranny across the sea? Not if their agent in this country is any criterion. The tears are in his eyes as he speaks of the wrongs of his people. Their patriotism consists in loving the rich and tropical island passionately, not that land three thousand miles away, and the symbol, to them, of extortion and misrule.

Since COLUMBUS made that island an appendage of the Spanish Crown it has been the purse of some monarch's or minion's selfish pleasures. If it could have been wrung dry of its wonderful fertility or exhaustless resources, it would have been a desert long ago; and every year, for an uncounted term, it has supported its own Government in a shameful degree of splendor and remitted, moreover, to the Crown a tribute of $13,000,000. It is no wonder that all the better informed and more daring among the Cubans—those to whom modern progress had penetrated through the barriers with which Spanish bigotry surrounds a people—should have seized the first moment when the iron fingers of the Home Government relaxed their hold one atom to endeavor to gain their freedom. They have been fighting now for four months. Already nearly one-half of the territorial extent of the island is in their possession, containing a population of 300,000. Their army has 40,000 men in the field, and is augmenting day by day; of these, 20,000 are well armed, 10,000 but poorly armed, and 10,000 armed with such weapons as their own ingenuity has contrived. In the capture of Puerto Principe they have won a victory of prestige and power that has already demoralized their enemies, the Spanish volunteers. The slaves, whom they have freed, remain everywhere at their work, quiet and friendly.

The feeling is growing strongly here, (and more especially since the news of Monday that Spain has refused to cede, under any circumstances, the Island of Cuba to the United States,) that there should be neutrality, at least, on the part of our Government between the contending forces on the island. A people wrestling to escape the yoke of European domination—the appeal of their representative is surely one which must eventually be heard, and which, considering the attitude of the Spanish Government to our own country during the late rebellion, we should be justified in yielding to forthwith. For it is no part of the business of the Great Republic to enforce neutrality against those who are struggling for freedom and sympathizing with ourselves, and in favor of those who are our antagonists, and seek only the maintenance of anti-republican ideas.

It is in view of this our present leaning toward them, that the agent of the revolutionists urges their recognition as a belligerent Power, for in addition to the moral assistance which the revolution will thus acquire, recognition will prevent the United States from being made, as it were, the base of the Spanish Government for the fitting out of expeditions and the furnishing of supplies. In support of his appeal the agent urged especially as the justification of recognition the already acquired success of the rebellion; its large dimensions in numbers and territory; considerations from the brutal manner, in which the Spaniards are carrying on warfare, and showing that the savage is still uppermost in the blood of old Spain—the wives and children of the insurgents being exposed in front of the Spanish forces; and particularly the abolition of slavery, which is already an accomplished fact within the lines of the revolution.

What may be decided upon, however, in the matter by the powers that be, it would be hard to say. Perhaps we shall be warned by the English Company's purchase in St. Domingo and Alta Velta, and the promised presence there of a British man-of-war,—perhaps not. But it is to be expected that assistance of a private nature will presently have reached them that will put a materially different aspect on the face of affairs. This after the revolution shall have ended successfully it will be to our advantage to stand in the relation of *prochain ami* to Cuba, it cannot be doubted; the only thing left to us then will be to fall heir. There are not wanting, indeed, bold spirits who, following a geology of their own, and claiming that the West Indies are but the detritus of the Mississippi, brought down by that vast river and deposited by it at the mouth of the Gulf, would reannex them. There is a certain magnificence of poetry in the idea. But a little encouragement and they will annex themselves.

DOMINO.

**A Will Set Aside by a Tennessee Court.**

*From the Nashville Press & Times, Jan. 28.*

Judge CAREY yesterday rendered his decision in the interesting will case of the late WILLIAM P. DOWNS. It will be remembered that it was argued at the last term of the Court and held over for advisement. DOWNS died a bachelor, leaving an estate valued at about $100,000, situated in this city and vicinity. J. C. ALLEN, who married one of the next of kin, came to the city in 1866, from Cincinnati, with powers of attorney from the other legatees, and took possession of the property. In 1868 a will was discovered purporting to have been made by DOWNS, devising all his property to the wife of ALLEN. The other legatees thereupon revoked their powers of attorney, and commenced proceedings to set aside the will, and have the property divided according to the law of descent and distribution in this State. The decision of Judge CAREY sets aside the will and orders the property to be divided among the legal heirs. The case will be probably appealed to the Supreme Court.

### EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP DONAU.

The new steamship *Donau*, which left Bremen Jan. 16, and Southampton Jan. 19, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing two days later news than was at hand by the *Australasian*.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON spoke in Luton, Bedfordshire, Jan. 18.

Much anxiety had been felt in Liverpool in respect to the foundering of the ship *Southern Empire*, which sailed from New-Orleans on Nov. 11. Intelligence had been received indicating the probable loss of the vessel, but no details were included in it. On Jan. 16, however, a telegram was received in Liverpool from Cardiff, stating that Capt. DUNLOP and one half of the crew of the *Southern Empire* had reached that port, and that the remainder, with the exception of one man, who had been drowned, were on board the Dutch bark *Hermanio*, and would no doubt be landed at Maderia. It seems likely that the persons aboard the *Hermanio* and those reported by our associated Press dispatch to have been signalized *en route* for Madeira, and supposed to have been part of the crew or passengers of the *Hirbernia*, were identical.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, made his public entry into Dublin, Jan. 16. His reception was, on the whole, cordial and respectful, but to those who remembered the enthusiastic welcome accorded to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the proceedings of to-day were comparatively tame and uninteresting.

Americans arriving in the South of France have frequently suffered annoyance from not being provided with passports. The reiterated efforts of Gen. DIX have at last obtained that the regulation requiring such papers shall be hereafter entirely without effect. A circular from M. PINARD, when Minister of the Interior, and bearing the date of Dec. 8, 1868, declares that "all citizens of the American Union shall be hereafter permitted to enter, travel, and sojourn in France on the simple declaration of their nationality."

There is a rumor afloat that the Emperor NAPOLEON has some intention of placing a Protestant Minister and a chief rabbi among the Senators. The French newspapers say there is little doubt that if this new measure were realized it would be most favorably welcomed by the enlightened majority of the country, to whom it is evident that justice and equality demand that cardinals and bishops not alone be allowed to raise their voices in the Senate on questions which interest all religions alike.

The *Figaro* announces that BARON VON WERTHER is likely to succeed the Count DE GOLTZ, who still retains the post of Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Tuileries. Hitherto it was believed that the Count DE SOLMS would have been promoted from the temporary rank he at present holds.

M. DE SARTIGES, who was promoted to the position of a Senator on being replaced by M. DE BOURNEVILLE as French Ambassador in Rome, has just determined to retire from public life altogether, although he is not more than 60. For thirty-seven years has M. DE SARTIGES served his country as a diplomatist; first at Rio Janeiro, then Vienna and Rome, and on his return to Paris, on the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has proposed that a pension of 12,000 francs should be allowed the Ex-Ambassador and Senator.

The sudden death of the young Countess DE ——, niece of M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, has excited much sympathy in the fashionable world. The Countess went out as usual to drive in the Bois on Jan. 12, and a fly bit her nose. Before returning home inflammation had set in. Dr. NELATON was summoned; he decided that amputation of the nose was necessary. The operation took place; gangrene set in, the poison having already spread through the whole system, and within twelve hours the young Countess expired.

The protocol in relation to Eastern affairs was signed Jan. 17 by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Italy, Prussia and Russia. It does not discuss any of the incidents that brought about the rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations between Turkey and Greece, but it says that the rupture and the events which caused it have decided the Powers, signatairies of the Treaty of Paris, desirous to maintain peace in the East, to meet in conference to set forth again the principles of international law. They have solemnly declared that any State encouraging insurrection within the territory of another State, or opening its ports to privateers engaged in running a blockade legally established, would be guilty of formation on its own territory of expeditions destined to invade the territory of another State where an insurrection has arisen, is violating international law. That declaration will be communicated to the Greek Government by a collective note from the five Powers' signatories of the protocol, with a request to that Government to adhere to it. In that case, Turkey will be requested to withdraw her ultimatum.

Mr. SANFORD, United States Minister at the Court of Brussels, gave, a fortnight ago, a grand dinner to 24 guests at the Hotel Bellevue, in the Avenue de la Toison d'Or. This banquet was remarkable for the fact that the service was entirely composed of American productions, and comprised oysters, meats, game, poultry, fruit, vegetables, cheese, &c., all of which had been sent expressly from New-York; even the French wines drank had performed a voyage across the Atlantic and back, and had returned accompanied by American champagne.

MM. JECKER, the Mexican banker, and ODYSSE BARON, a writer on the *Liberté*, have been condemned by the Correctional Tribunal of Brussels to a month's imprisonment and 200f. fine each, for having fought a duel some time ago at Boitsfort, near Brussels. The seconds were acquitted. The significance of the judgment lies in the fact that this is the first attempt made to put a stop to the system of Frenchmen choosing the territory of King LEOPOLD as the theatre for settling their "affairs of honor."

The Prussian *Military Gazette* says that the German military organization is now complete, and that "a million of soldiers can, at any moment, be placed under arms by a single telegram from Berlin." The Prussian troops, it adds, consist of 325 battalions of infantry, 269 squadrons of cavalry, 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,146 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers, making 410,000 soldiers in all. To these should be added the Federal contingents—total, 53,000 men. But, says the *Military Gazette*, this force of 463,000 men only represents the standing army of North Germany. "In case of emergency Prussia can also command the services of the troops of Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, and immediately order a levy of her reserve, consisting of 143,000 men. An additional force of 200,000 men is at her disposal for the occupation of towns and garrisons. The above numbers do not include the officers, military train, military laborers, nor special corps of any kind."

### THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

**Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the Opening of the Chambers.**

The following is the text of the speech from the throne delivered Jan. 18, by the Emperor NAPOLEON at the opening of the French Chambers:

*Messieurs les Sénateurs, Messieurs les Députés:*

The speech which I address to you every year at the opening of the session is the sincere expression of the thoughts which guide my conduct. To explain frankly to the nation before the great bodies of the State the progress of the Government is the duty of the responsible chief of a free country. The task which we have undertaken together is arduous. It is not, indeed, without difficulty that, on a soil shaken by so many revolutions, a Government is founded sufficiently impressed with the wants of the age to adopt all the benefits of liberty, and sufficiently strong to bear even its excesses. The two laws which you passed during the session and the object of which was the development of the principle of free discussion, have produced two opposite effects, which it may be useful to point out. On the one hand, the Press and public meetings have created in a certain quarter a factious agitation, and have caused the reappearance of ideas and passions which were believed to be extinguished; but, on the other hand, the nation remaining insensible to the most violent incitement, and relying upon my firmness for the maintenance of order, has not felt its faith in the future shaken.

Remarkable coincidence! The more adventurous and subversive minds sought to disturb public tranquillity; so much the more profound became the peace of the country; commercial transactions reassumed a fruitful activity, the public revenues increased considerably, the public interests were reassured, and the greater part of the recent elections gave a new support to my Government. The Army law and the subsidies granted by your patriotism have contributed to strengthen the confidence of the country, and in the just consciousness of its pride it experienced a real satisfaction the moment it learnt that it was in a position to confront every eventuality. The land and sea forces, strongly constituted, are upon a peace footing. The effective strength of the active army does not exceed that which existed under former systems, but our armament rendered perfect, our arsenals and our magazines filled, our reserves well trained, the National Garde Mobile in course of organization, our fleet reconstructed, and our strongholds in good condition, give to our power a development which was indispensable.

The constant object of my efforts is attained, and the military resources of France are henceforward on a level with its destiny in the world.

In this position we can loudly proclaim our desire to maintain peace. There is no weakness in our saying so when we are ready to defend the honor and the independence of our country.

Our relations with foreign Powers are most friendly. The revolution which has broken out beyond the Pyrenees has not altered our good relations with Spain, and the Conference, to stifle a threatening conflict in the East, is a great act of which we should appreciate the importance. This Conference approaches its termination, and all the Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the principles calculated to bring about a reconciliation between Greece and Turkey. If, therefore, as I firmly hope, nothing shall arise to disturb general harmony, it will be our fortune to realize many improved improvements, and we shall endeavor to solve all the practical questions raised by the agricultural investigations.

Public works have been sufficiently endowed; parochial roads are being constructed. Education of all classes continues to be successfully developed, and, thanks to the periodical increase of the revenue, we shall soon be able to devote all our solicitude to the diminution of public burdens. The moment is drawing nigh when, for the third time since the establishment of the Empire, the Legislative Body will be constituted afresh by a general election, and each time it will have attained the limit of its legal duration—a thing heretofore unknown. This regularity is due to the harmony which has always existed between us, and to the confidence which I feel in the sincere exercise of universal suffrage. The popular masses are stanch in their faith as in their affections, and if noble passions are able to rouse them, sophism and calumny scarce ruffle the surface. Sustained by your approbation and your concurrence, I am thoroughly resolved to persevere in the course which I have laid down—that is to say, to adopt all real progress, but also to maintain, without discussion, the essential bases of the Constitution which the national vote has placed under shelter from all attacks. "A good tree is known by the fruits it bears," says the Gospel.

Well, if we cast a glance at the past, which is the Government that has given to France seventeen years of ever-increasing quiet and prosperity? Certainly every Government is liable to error, and fortune does not smile upon all enterprises, but that which constitutes my strength is the fact that the nation does not ignore that for twenty years I have not had a single thought, I have not done a single deed, of which the motive was other than the interest and greatness of France. Nor is it ignorant of the circumstances that I was the first to desire a rigorous control over the conduct of affairs; that I with this object increased the powers of the deliberative assemblies, persuaded that the real support of a Government is to be found in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. This session will add fresh services to those which you have already rendered to the country. Soon the institution, called together in its *comitia*, will sanction the policy which we have pursued. It will once more proclaim by its votes that it does not desire revolution, but wishes to rest the destinies of France upon the intimate alliance of power with liberty.

**Comments of the British Press—The Speech the Vindication of the Emperor's Character.**

*From the London Times, Jan. 18.*

"By their fruits ye shall know them." This is the Emperor's last challenge to his people. Glance at the past, he says, and see what Government has given France seventeen years of ever-increasing quiet and prosperity. We suppose that LOUIS PHILIPPE might have asked the same question in July, 1847, and yet before July, 1848, he had ceased to reign. Then, indeed, critics of the Second Empire who declare that in arts, in literature, in ethical and political speculation, in manners, its influence has been corrupt and corrupting; but we leave such a comparison as is involved in this inquiry to others. All that we are directly concerned with in the Imperial appeal of yesterday is *the vindication it contains of the Emperor's character, and the light it throws on the prospect of Imperialism.* We accept without reserve the declaration that the governing motive of every thought and deed for a score of years has been the interest and greatness of France. It is impossible to review all that the Emperor has written, said, or done from his youth up without seeing that his one idea has been the development of France under his guidance. Under minute discussements, and through difficulties which might well have damped his purpose, he clung to this faith, nor has he wholly failed in realizing it. That France has been eminent under him; that he has, and not only once or twice, anticipated the public opinion of Europe to the advantage can be denied only by those whose feelings overpower their judgment. But neither good intentions nor partial success can blind us to the shortcomings of Imperialism or to *its inevitable failure as a permanent system of Government.* When we come to the confess all the Empire has done, we are most conscious how much the France of to-day is below what it might have been had the last seventeen years been years of peace abroad and free growth at home. The more we recognise the firmness of the Emperor in the maintenance of order, the more convinced we must be of *the insufficiency of such a guarantee.* In spite of Napoleonic meditations in exile, and Napoleonic policy in empire, the enigma of France remains unsolved. It is impossible that the destiny of a great nation can be linked with the chance that supreme ability may continue to be inherited by a single family.

**The Massacre in the Isle of the Reunion—A Deplorable Affair.**

*Paris (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the Morning Herald.*

The massacre at St. Denis (in the Isle of Reunion, as Bourbon is called since 1848) is a very unfortunate occurrence for the Government. It is unfortunate in two respects—First, because it took place on the 2d of December; secondly, because the loss of life was due apparently to the very same cause as the shooting down of harmless lookers-on on the Boulevards on the 4th of December, 1851. The population of St. Denis labored under a sense of ill-usage, which may be justified or not—that is a question which it would require a more thorough knowledge of colonial affairs than I possess to express an opinion about—and great excitement had been caused by the report of an infamous offence alleged to have been committed by a clerical journalist, the tone of whose writing seems to have been in an inverse ratio with the looseness of his morals. Hostile demonstrations were made against the Jesuits in the island and their backers, and the Jesuits' College was broken into, and, but for the interference of the Governor, would have been plundered. Yet the troops did not act. But on the 2d of December, the Governor of the island, Rear-Admiral DUPRE, called out the militia, and fixed 8 o'clock P. M. to review it. His orders would appear not to have been obeyed or not to have been translmitted. Of course all the people turned out to see the review. But they found no militia men, but all the garrison drawn up in battle array, with a couple of guns in battery. The mob hooted, it is said, and it may be true that some stones were thrown. The fact seems undoubted that the military commanders got alarmed at the hostile bearing of the mob, and persuaded the Governor to order the three summonses to be made for the mob to disperse. He reluctantly gave the order. The mob hooted, threw more stones, and then the troops, whether they were actually fired on, or only fancied they were, began, as too often the case with French troops, to fire without orders, and pursued the flying crowd down bye-streets, firing as they went. I have seen enough of this sort of work in Paris to be able to realize all that took place. A small military force, surrounded by a large crowd, is very difficult to restrain, and if a nervous man, hit by a stone, or even fancying he hears the report of a musket, discharges his firelock, the firing becomes general all along the line, and, even if the commanders have the bugle to sound "cease firing," the signal won't be obeyed until every man has discharged his rifle. I have seen this not only in street fighting, but in the Polygon at Vincennes, when the men were file-firing at a mark. That appears to me to be the explanation of the lamentable loss of life that has taken place. When this scene was over, and the soldiers were once more under control, then it became the Governor's turn to be nervous, and though the official Journal emphatically declares that the disturbances were "due to purely local and non-political causes," he proclaimed martial law and put an embargo on the Press. It was a very unfortunate affair altogether, but it would not have taken place if the Governor had seen that his orders for calling out the militia were properly carried out, and if he had not, without any apparent reason, ordered the garrison out with loaded muskets to put down an insurrection which was never contemplated. It makes one shudder to think that the very same thing might have happened in Paris owing to the panic in official circles respecting the Baudin demonstrations.

A long narrative of this deplorable affair, written by eight of the leading inhabitants of St. Denis, has been published by the *Opinion Nationale*. It reached the paper through the courtesy of a native of the colony residing in Paris, but the copies sent to the papers direct have not been delivered. The only point to note in it was that the crowd never heard the summonses, and had no idea what the bugle calls meant. The writers add that the troops, mostly raw recruits, were evidently in a state of "scare," to use an expressive Yankeeism. They add, which is not quite just, that the troops behaved with great ferocity. This arises from a strange misconception. Troops (especially when not well in hand, and are firing or charging) use their bayonets and fire both very indiscriminately. Killing is dreadful work, and is rarely done in cold blood. A great deal of political capital will be made out of this business. I do not think it is right to do so. The Governor appears to have lost his head, but it appears to me the height of injustice to impugn that he or any of the officers ever dreamt of the fearful results which attended what was evidently meant to be only a demonstration.

This celebration of the anniversary of the *coup d'état* in the Island of Reunion has *pro tem.* driven the Conference into the background.

### HAYTI.

**Increased Popularity of Salnave—French Demand for Redress—Arms from the United States for the Revolutionists—Trade and Finance.**

By a recent arrival at this port we have news from Hayti to the 19th ultimo.

The whole of the plains around Aux Cayes had risen in favor of the Government, and it was confidently expected that the southern insurgents would soon be completely subdued. SALNAVE had not, however, been yet able to inflict any damaging blow upon the rebels in the north, who were again marching on the plains with the object, it was supposed, of attacking Port-au-Prince; but the successes of the Government forces in the south would probably prevent them carrying out their intention, as they could no longer look for cooperation in that quarter. The Cacos were still pressing Gonaives and Arcahaie, distant from the capital about half a day's march.

It was reported that some important changes in the Government were in contemplation. The Constitution had been virtually suspended in consequence of the civil war, and SALNAVE was in fact wielding absolute power. A National Convention, it was said, was about to assemble in Port-au-Prince, for the purpose, among other things, of providing for the establishment of a Council of thirty-six members, to take the place of the two Chambers of the Legislature. The arrangement would be only temporary, ceasing with the close of the war.

The French Admiral on the East India Station had arrived at Port-au-Prince, to demand satisfaction for outrages committed some time back on a French vessel at Gonaives. All the Ministers of SALNAVE'S Cabinet had left the seat of Government for Gonaives to meet the Admiral, and to persuade VICTORINE CHEVALIER, the Governor of the

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAJOR-GEN. JOHN SULLIVAN. The Military Services and Public Life of Major-Gen. JOHN SULLIVAN, of the American Revolutionary Army. By THOMAS C. AMORY.

We confess to a special interest in the fame of the unappreciated. What is called a successful man has his praises blown by so many trumpets that it is refreshing, sometimes, to escape from the din and listen to some more modest, and, perhaps for that very reason, more genuine strain. One of CARLYLE's choicest books is his *Life of Sterling*, because he therein celebrates, with heartfelt sympathy, a gifted man whose genius and worth the literary public had failed to recognize. In Boston the only poets heard of are LONGFELLOW, HOLMES and LOWELL; we were pleased, therefore, the other day, to read in the *Christian Examiner* an appreciative and just tribute to the neglected but noble muse of THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS. On the same principle the life of a Revolutionary officer, who had not the luck to make a brilliant campaign, but none the less possessed the intelligence, valor and probity of a patriot-soldier, wins our sympathetic interest.

Biography is the vestibule through which we pass, with the most assured step and with the clearest vision, into the temple of History. There is no point of view whence to examine and realize the memorable events of the past like that afforded by the authentic and detailed memoirs of an individual prominent and active therein. What life was in Southern Europe during the Middle Ages, is best seen in the autobiography of CELLINI; how a young Piedmontese was trained before NAPOLEON the First's career, is that of ALFIERI; the social and literary facts and phases of London life in the days of the GEORGES, are conserved in BOSWELL's *Johnson*. We might multiply such instances indefinitely. Our own brief national annals illustrate emphatically this vital relation of personal memoirs to general history. An intelligent foreigner of philosophic mind can nowhere better discover the salient points and actual spirit of our early history than in the series of American biographies edited by JARED SPARKS, and the many valuable additions thereto, subsequently published by the descendants of our Colonial and Revolutionary heroes and statesmen. In the *Life of Josiah Quincy*, by his son, the political tendencies and traits prevalent immediately after the establishment of American independence are revealed and illustrated in the most authentic and impressive manner. Nowhere can we find a more true picture of the country in its civic character than that presented in the early chapters of IRVING's *Washington* and Prof. GREENE's *Life of his Grandfather*; while BANCROFT assures us that the most correct and complete history of the formation of the Federal Constitution is embodied in the *Life of Madison*, by RIVES, the concluding volume of which has just been published. We are led into this train of remark by a recent examination of the work named at the head of this article. The most casual reader of American history has a vague idea of Gen. SULLIVAN. He appears here and there, now and then, in the familiar story of the Revolution, but there is little *éclat* attending the name, though it is identified in Massachusetts with several generations of patriotic and accomplished citizens; but comparatively few are aware of the number of responsible offices held by Major-Gen. JOHN SULLIVAN, of the variety and efficiency of his public services, or of his constant and confidential relations with the most illustrious of his contemporaries. In defining the duties of the soldier and statesman, in describing his method and manner of performing them, in tracing his social life and bringing together the scattered elements of his long and honorable career, new light is thrown upon several of the most remarkable events of the Revolutionary war and on many subsequent political developments.

The materials for a life of his eminent kinsman do not seem to have been wanting to the author. Some of them he has sought out with creditable tact and perseverance, and others, like the correspondence, were available to him only; so that, independent of the inspiration of personal regard, many peculiar facilities encouraged Mr. AMORY in what has evidently been a labor of love. Gen. SULLIVAN was born in 1740 and died in 1795. During the eventful and interesting period between these dates, he is a prominent and active figure in the foreground of New-England history. A member of the Provincial Assembly in 1774, and of Congress the next year, he was then appointed Brigadier-General; he was in command in Canada; we find him at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown; now at Valley Forge, and now at the battle of Rhode Island; in 1779 engaged in an expedition against the Six Nations; in 1780, a delegate to Congress; in 1786, President of New-Hampshire, and in 1789, Judge of a Federal Court. Among the subjects treated in this volume, with a freshness and fullness not before attained, we would indicate especially the battle of Rhode Island and the early history of New-Hampshire. SULLIVAN was in frequent correspondence with the leading officers of the Revolutionary army and the civic celebrities of his day. The letters here preserved, of LAFAYETTE, WASHINGTON and others, and those he wrote to Congress, his address to COUNT DE ESTAING and to the Oneidas, his Inaugural Address, &c., are historical documents of rare value and significance as landmarks in American annals. The variety of Gen. SULLIVAN's functions, from those of a legislator to those of a soldier, from State Attorney-General to Major-General, and from Member of Congress to President of New-Hampshire, gave scope to all his talents, range for the development of every trait of his character, and at the same time brought him into intimate contact with the civil and social life of his times and country; so that, in delineating his personal experience, Mr. AMORY incidentally describes the local and national facts of the hour. All the most endeared associations of the golden age of American history are awakened as we ponder the covert character of Gen. SULLIVAN. Financial problems, State Rights discussions, Indian difficulties, Constitutional debates, judicial questions and military speculations are among the more special themes interspersed with the historical incidents of this biography. Nor are attractive social episodes wanting; the Society of Cincinnati and the visit of WASHINGTON contrast with the political controversies and the juridical and official criticisms. The character and services of Gen. SULLIVAN are well summed up and analyzed by Mr. AMORY; but the practical value of his work, as a tribute to the memory of an honored ancestor, is the success with which he has vindicated the claims of his subject from the animadversions of partisan spite or traditional errors, and placed the man himself in the clear light of Truth and under the auspices of Justice. We rejoice that there is still manifest among us that honest and honorable pride of birth which feels an imputation upon the character of a brave and accomplished ancestor, as a personal wound; which springs to the rescue of unjustly assailed reputation, and spares no labor to draw from the archives of history and the precious hoards of family correspondence, the evidences of fidelity, self-sacrifice, courage, skill and honor which are the only priceless jewels of hereditary distinction. The candid reader of this handsome volume, published by WIGGIN & LUNT, of Boston, and by J. MUNSELL, Albany, will heartily accept the conclusion that Gen. SULLIVAN was just and sagacious, generous and intrepid, and one of the peerless group of sterling patriots whose example sheds imperishable lustre on the early history of America.

### MAGAZINES.

—The *North American* for January is full of instructive reading, while falling considerably below its usual high average of *general* interest and attractiveness. The opening article is a review by A. E. KROEGER of the career of LEIBNITZ, mainly biographical, but with such brief statements of some of his main philosophical theories as add special value to the article beyond ordinary biographies. "The Mental Faculties of Brutes" is an agreeable essay on a subject which makes every sportsman more or less of a metaphysician, and whereon every lover of animals will talk by the hour, with many an example, and invariably in the direction which Mr. CARY takes in this essay. He holds that animals besides instinct have "an impulse, conscious, though irresistible, arising from the depths of their own natures." Mr. E. H. DERBY, in discussing the Tariff, argues in favor of "confining duties to a few articles, and extending the free list." Mr. TUCKERMAN's essay on Sir RICHARD STEELE is one of the best of his recent writings. Mr. C. A. CUTTER elucidates and gives well-merited praise to Mr. EZRA ABBOT's new device for cataloguing the books in the Harvard College Library, and, with that as a text, makes a learned, interesting and valuable essay on catalogues. Mr. C. F. ADAMS, Jr., who has ably discussed so many commercial subjects in the *North American*, gives this time an exhaustive article on "Railroad Inflation." H. VILLARD contributes an elaborate article on KARL OTTO VON BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN—*i. e.*, BISMARCK. A very able and striking article is Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH's "Revolution in England," full of pithy characterizations of leading Englishmen of the day—*e. g.*, of DISRAELI as a man without "strong convictions;" of Lord DERBY as "impetuous and overbearing as an orator, but wanting in steady courage as a statesman;" of Mr. LOWE as "the most sincere, uncompromising and powerful of all the opponents of reform," and so on. "A Look Before and After" is a thoughtful political article on the national affairs of the day. The Book Notices are unusually full, though not specially remarkable. Prof. NOAH PORTER's Metaphysics receive very high praise.

—*The Eclectic* for February contains the usual variety of selected reading matter. It is mostly from English magazines, and therefore does not call for special criticism.

—*The New Eclectic*, published in Baltimore, is also made up of selections from foreign periodicals. It is edited with taste and good judgment.

—*The Mother at Home.* February brings the second number of a household magazine, edited by Mrs. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The reading matter is chiefly of an instructive character, and such as domestic mothers (though not the "mothers of the period,") will probably find adapted to their literary taste.

—*The Catholic World* for February is of less general interest than usual, owing to the controversial character of most of the articles.

—*The Little Corporal*, published in Chicago, is a magazine that finds great favor with little readers. It is by no means, as its title might imply, a military magazine for boys, but is filled with pleasant stories, poems and sketches, and is nicely illustrated.

—*Packard's Monthly* in its new shape is a much more sightly magazine than when it first appeared. It contains some fair writing from the pens of Mr. THOMAS W. KNOX, HORACE GREELEY, HOWARD GLYNDON, OLIVE LOGAN and others.

—*The Nursery*, published in Boston, is a very prettily illustrated magazine for children who are just learning to read. The February number contains, beside other illustrations, six spirited wood engravings after designs by OSCAR PLETSCH, forming part of a series entitled "Learning How to be Useful." The reading matter is, of course, in the most simple style.

### LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. APPLETON & Co. have just published a very handsome work entitled *Underground Life; or, Mines and Miners*, translated from the French of L. SIMONIN by H. W. BRISTOW, F. R. S. The book is not only most interesting reading, but of high authority and permanent value as a work of reference. The coal-fields of Great Britain, Northern France, Belgium, Canada, and the United States, the metalliferous regions of Chili, California, Nevada, Lake Superior, Victoria, and other parts of the world, and the gem-producing tracts of the tropics, are all fully described, with the modes of working them, and the lives and habits of the workers. One hundred and sixty designs on wood, twenty geologically-colored maps, and ten plates of metals and precious stones accompany the text.

The same publishers also announce the *Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck*, by JAMES GRANT WILSON. The volume will be enriched by unpublished poems by HALLECK and DRAKE, letters from ROGERS, LAMB, POE, and other American and English authors. It will be illustrated with portraits of the poet, and views of his residence and monument at Guildford.

Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston, have just issued new editions of the *Letters of Lady Montagu*, and the *Letters of Madame de Sévigne*, both volumes edited by Mrs. SARAH J. HALE. The volumes are tastefully printed and bound, and of convenient size. It is, of course, unnecessary to comment on the charming letters that everybody knows so well or ought to know. For sale in this City by D. APPLETON & Co.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* notices the publication of a series of extraordinary illustrations to SHAKESPEARE's "Midsummer Night's Dream," designed by Herr PAUL KONEWKA, a German artist hitherto unknown out of his own country. The illustrations, twenty-four in number, are Silhouettes—that is, black on a tinted ground, the expression being gained in the profiles and outlines. "It is quite wonderful," says the *Gazette*, "what delicacy of suggestion and pictorial charm the artist has given to these dead black surfaces, the bounding lines of which are the only means he had for conveying his thoughts." The figures are supported on or embowered amid conventionally treated foliage, or sometimes a mere pattern of conventional lines. Of the figures the *Gazette* says:

"The first silhoutte is that of old *Egeus*, who stands on twisted and angular branches of oak—the scanty leaves and acorns and willful vigorous joints of which give us at once a hint of the unbroken will which claims to dispose of *Hermia* according to the 'ancient privilege of Athens.' He bends forward, supported on his staff; his courtier's rapier sticks out behind; the keen, obstinate, sad face has an acrimonious and yet deferential equality impressed upon it. In the next drawing *Hermia* raises her right hand to heaven, while her left holds *Lysander's* right, as she swears her 'pretty oath' to be with him on the following night. The artist's versatility is well seen in the following figure, an almost sublimely comic *Bottom* reciting in Ercles' vein, stage lightnings playing about his feet. The lean, decrepit old weaver, in an extacy of stage frensy, lifts one frightful hand on high and shows us a snub plebeian profile, raised into a sort of dignity by his artist's self-forgetfulness. In his representations of the fairy world Herr KONEWKA has created a third variety of interest. They have with one exception, no wings, but seem to take the power of flight from the subtlety and chaste lissomeness of their exquisite forms. It is vain to seek for words to convey the secret of imaginative art of this the highest kind. The incidents chosen show the artist's complete sympathy with his subject almost as well as his treatment of them. *Oberon* 'in the shape of Corin,' sits 'playing on pipes of corn, and versing love to amorous Phillida'—the two figures being involved in a beautiful design of corn-flowers. Then the fairy mother of *Titania's* 'little changeling boy,' 'sails upon the land with pretty and with swimming gait'—a subject, as the context will suggest, of the greatest difficulty, but which Herr KONEWKA has treated with perfect delicacy and delightful success. But what shall we say of *Titania* in love with *Bottom?* Simply this: That it is one of the most perfect and most perfectly realized conceptions that we have ever met with in art. *Bottom's* solid earthiness and unchanged vulgarity, and the airy loveliness of *Titania* who floats before him in adoration—these formless ideas are stamped with the creative power of genius in this exquisite drawing."

Messrs. HURST & BLACKETT, of London, announce the following, among other new works, as in preparation: *Her Majesty's Tower*, by Mr. W. HEPWORTH DIXON, dedicated, by express permission, to the Queen; *The Life of Rossini*, by Mr. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, in two volumes, with portrait; *Chaucer's England*, by Mr. MATTHEW BROWNE, in two volumes, with portrait and numerous illustrations; *Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriages; A Contribution to English History*, 1617 *to* 1623, from unpublished documents in the archives of Simancas, Venice and Brussels, by Mr. SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, in two volumes.

Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, of this City, are publishing, in a very neat and convenient form, *Booth's Series of Acting Plays.* The series has reached the fifth number—"Richard the Third," "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Fool's Revenge," and "Romeo and Juliet," having been published.

The same firm have just published part XV. of their American edition of Dr. WILLIAM SMITH's valuable *Dictionary of the Bible*, edited by Prof. H. B. HACKET, with the coöperation of Mr. EZRA ABBOTT, Dr. T. J. CONANT, Dr. SCHOFF, President WOOLSEY and other eminent scholars.

Mr. E. D. ROIDES, of Athens, has written in modern Greek a very interesting work entitled *Pope Joan; a Study of the Middle Ages.* A conversation overheard in a wine-cellar, during the bombardment of Genoa, in 1848, between the editor of a newspaper and an Italian abbot, who had fled thither with a motley crowd of the terrified inhabitants, first inspired the author, at the early age of 10, with an unquenchable desire to discover the truth about the heroine of his book; and this desire grew with his growth and ripened with his manhood, until it has issued in a critical inquiry, with which is combined a vivid picture of the vices and pranks of monks and nuns in the Middle Ages. The London *Athenæum* praises the work for its clear and elegant style. That paper says:

"The wonderful beauty and clearness, the epigrammatic neatness and almost fastidious elegance of the modern Greek language are exhibited to advantage. Every sentence tells, every sally is happy, every period is perfect. As a critic, our author displays the natural aptitude of a Greek developed by a German education. He shows, in a manner at once lucid and convincing, that the evidence for the existence of the Woman-Pope rests upon grounds not easily to be shaken. First, from the acknowledged irregularities, in the election of Popes during the Dark Ages, he argues the *à priori* likelihood of the fact; then he adduces parallel examples of women who, concealing their sex, attained to high positions among monks and churchmen; and, finally, he shows that contemporary historians attest the existence of Pope JOAN, and that Catholic tradition received their testimony without question until the sixteenth century, when, goaded by the taunts of Protestants, the Catholic theologians suddenly discovered that the evidence consisted of interpolations, and that the history was a fable."

## ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

**The Feeling in Regard to the Elections—Proclamation of Martial Law in Arkansas—Total Suspension of Business—Gov. Clayton's Explanation of His Measures.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

FAYETTEVILLE, WASHINGTON CO., Ark., Friday, Jan. 15, 1869.

I arrived in Memphis on the 25th of October, and found considerable excitement existing as to the coming elections. It was feared that trouble would occur, and that a collision between the two political parties was inevitable. It was happily averted, however, by the timely issue, as I believe, of an order by Col. BEAUMONT, Chief of the Police of Memphis, who directed that every one entering the city, without distinction of race or color, should be disarmed. The order was most rigidly and impartially enforced, and I am satisfied did much toward restoring confidence and preserving tranquillity. A company of infantry was kept in the public square during the election, but all passed off quietly, and their services were not called into requisition.

ARKANSAS.

A few days afterward I was in Helena, Ark. I found the people congratulating each other on the election of GRANT, and indulging in the hope of the restoration of peace and harmony. I left for White River in company with Judge BENNETT, the Sheriff and several of the prominent members of the Bar, who were going to the opening of the Court at Clarendon. All expressed themselves satisfied with the result of the election, and particularly with the return of a Republican Member of Congress. CAMERON, the Democratic candidate, had made himself unpopular through the canvass, and had indulged his convivial habits to such an extent that the better class of citizens held aloof from him. I was pleased to find that Judge BENNETT and the leading members of the Bar, though of opposite politics, were on much more friendly terms than heretofore. Indeed, it seemed that, now the elections were over, all had agreed to cast former animosities aside and endeavor to restore that friendly feeling which had heretofore existed among them.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

When off the mouth of White River we first heard of the proclamation of martial law by Gov. CLAYTON. The rumor was not believed. Those who knew the Governor best thought it impossible that he could have been so ill-advised as to issue a proclamation of this character at such a time, and when the rumor was confirmed all appeared to think that disastrous results must follow. Gen. SMITH, commander of the Department, who is an ultra Radical, but opposed to martial law, tried to prevent Gov. CLAYTON from issuing the proclamation. This I know. Gen. SMITH told him that if he would refrain for but fifteen days, he would find the State as tranquil as it had ever been. To this assurance Gov. CLAYTON replied: "Look at the assassinations occurring here constantly. I can make no arrests, and if I could we have no Courts to try the prisoners." Gen. SMITH assured Mr. CLAYTON that he would protect the courts, and if necessary guard the gallows on which the prisoners, when convicted, might be hanged. All this, however, was of no use. The proclamation was issued, and the result has been an entire suspension of business, and the creation of a feeling of distrust of the Governor's future acts, which will not be easily nor speedily removed.

The Governor, I understand, says that he did not proclaim martial law as a punishment for any acts of commission, but of omission. The people ought, he thinks, to have come forward and supported the Government. For not doing so they must be punished. He does not fear any disturbances in the State. Any number of United States soldiers may go through the State from one end to the other without fear, and even experience courteous treatment, he says, but it is very different with his men. "The United States Government has whipped the people, and the people stand in awe of its power," says the Governor, and "I intend to do what the Government has done." Such are Mr. CLAYTON's sentiments on this question. He admits that his militia is composed of bad men, who take whatever they need without even saying, "By your leave," and without the shadow of an idea of making any reparation. But, says the Governor, "my men must eat, and sleep, and be clothed, and if they take what they need, the losers only get what they deserve." He also admits that he has no officers worthy of the name, and that consequently his men are under no sort of discipline. I am told, too, that his Excellency is much exasperated by the threats of assassination made against him. He believes that his footsteps are dogged day and night, and that the bullet or the knife may find him at any moment. He declares that Gen. GRANT approves of all he has done, and that ere long martial law will be proclaimed in all the Southern States, which I beg leave to doubt.

On the other hand, some of the leading men of the State with whom I had interviews—ex-rebels and Unionists—declare that they are willing, and even anxious to have peace, and a restoration of harmony and confidence between the people and the Government, but they have been repulsed in their advances, they say, by Gov. CLAYTON. How true this is I have no means of knowing.

At Fayetteville, Washington County, I found business at a stand still. The proclamation had taken every one by surprise, and business men appeared to be as much astonished as frightened by the action of Gov. CLAYTON. They seemed to hope that he would think better of the matter and recall his proclamation, believing that it was issued under the influence of evil counsellors. The Union men, though they strongly disapprove of the Governor's action, pledge themselves to support him at all hazards.

I was pleased to find the United States troops stationed at Fort Smith and Little Rock in so admirable a state of discipline. They do credit to themselves and their officers. I append a letter received from a friend stationed at Fort Smith, giving his views on the political *status* of Arkansas:

In compliance with your request, I herewith present you with my views of the political *status* of this State. I will premise by stating that I served as an officer in the Union army through the late war—three years of that service upon the soil of Arkansas; that I have remained in this State since the cessation of hostilities; that I have voted and acted with the Republican Party until the late election; that I have never voted the Democratic ticket in my life. The great mass of the rebels surrendered in good faith. They are utterly crushed in spirit; they desire peace, and nothing could induce them to engage in hostilities of any kind. And this will apply more particularly to that better class, who are disfranchised. There are bad men among them—bushwhackers during the war, and those who have become desperate through the loss of friends and property—who are ready to commit all manner of outrages, but the great mass of them are opposed to it. On the other hand, the Radicals, in order to secure all the offices and the control of everything, have been guided by a vindictive and persecuting policy. In the first place, the Constitution was carried by force and fraud. The most intelligent and refined portion of the people are disfranchised, and possess no voice in the selection of agents to make and execute the laws; they are degraded below the negro, and yet pay nearly all the taxes for the support of Government. The bad and vicious Radicals excite the negroes to hatred, which destroys business relations and domestic happiness. Partisan Judges—all who are appointed by a weak and despotic Governor—are conducting a war of persecution by reviving the deeds committed during the war, inciting and punishing them. A reign of terror is the consequence. In four of the largest Democratic counties, the Registrars refused to allow any one to register who had voted against the Constitution, although there was no law for it, the Registrars in the other counties allowing all such to register. Besides, the act of Congress allowed the electors to vote for or against. This outrage on the part of the Registrars was brought to the notice of the Governor, but nothing was done to correct it. Many loyal men were disfranchised in consequence, and the people cheated out of their liberties, through the villainous assumption of power by these Registrars—one who had stuffed the ballot box in the Spring, known to everybody, was not punished for the crime, but afterward appointed Registrar. In eleven Democratic counties, under the slightest pretext, no registration was had. Under Radical rule the number of officers here have increased double, and the salaries of officers one-third; taxation has increased five-fold. All this is done on a plea of loyalty, to secure offices for a set of men, a majority of whom were army thieves, and never shouldered a gun in defence of the Union cause, and have no interest identified with the people only in holding an office. Assassinations and outrages have been committed as much on one side as the other. I give it as my opinion, unless this unnecessary oppression ceases, assassinations will greatly increase, beside the horrors of St. Domingo will be repeated all over the South. The great mass of the people evidently desire peace. But the way to obtain peace is to trust the people, and found our laws outside of oppression, as it now exists, merely to perpetuate in office a set of vagabond office-holders.

THE CONDITION OF TEXAS.

My tour extended into Texas. Of the condition of this State I may write hereafter. At present I will merely give an extract from an official report made in November last by an officer of the United States Army, who has had peculiar opportunities of judging impartially of the condition of affairs here. He writes as follows:

I am firmly of the opinion that the moral condition of Texas is no worse than it has been for years past. The difference exists in the form that the troubles have taken, they having assumed a political character, while formerly they were personal. In each of the towns which I have visited I have found an almost perfect unanimity of feeling upon the great political issues of the day, while there are a very few who come out boldly and proclaim their sympathies with the opposite party. It is needless for me, perhaps, to say that nearly nine-tenths of the people style themselves Democrats or Conservatives, while the few are of the Republican Party. Again I have found a small element of each community prompt and willing to assist in enforcing the civil law when called upon to do so, without regard to political opinion. But the majority are content to remain inactive, satisfied if they can individually keep out of trouble. Avoiding all political discussion, I have talked freely with intelligent citizens of all opinions upon the condition of their State, and have found as sincere regret on their part as I could myself feel. A knowledge of the geography of this country is necessary to a full understanding of the situation, and I have inclosed a sketch of my route and its vicinity, the latter to explain my statements. I have found that almost every county has its own leading character, of the most desperate kind, as for instance, Davis County has BAKER, Titus County has ENGLISH, and Birkerstaff, Red River County, has GESS, while LEE is further West, in one of the adjoining counties. Through this county run the Sulphur River and White Oak Creeks, each having its own "bottom," covering a strip of country the entire length of each, about two and a half miles in width. These "bottoms" are for the most part swamps, covered with heavy timber, through which a net of by-roads and paths run, so intricate as to be available only by those living in the bottoms. During the war, these were the strongholds of deserters from the rebel army and refugees from conscription. Since the war they have been the resort of the worst kind of men, and the retreat of horse-thieves and murderers. Since that time these men have determined that no Northern man, whose political opinions differ from their own, shall live in the country, and they have pursued a deliberate plan of murder and outrage on all such, and also upon all men of the State who espouse the cause of the Government. The most outrageous villanies are committed without fear of capture, for riding the best and fleetest horses in the country, and thoroughly acquainted with the woods and bottoms, they bid defiance to both civil and military authorities. Astonished at the apathy that existed, I sought for a reason, and here again I found a division of feeling and sentiment. While one class of people would willingly aid the civil or the military in arresting or killing these desperadoes, they actually dare not. Talking one day with a Mr. THOMPSON, of Clarksville, (one of the men who, in obedience to a summons from the Sheriff, went out to help arrest GRIFFITHS,) I asked him why it was that the citizens did not organize and kill these men or drive them from the country. His reply, which was a characteristic one, was "I am here in business. Everything I have in the world is in my store. Were I to do anything that even looked like thwarting any one of these men, I would be marked. If I managed to escape being murdered, the torch would be applied to my store some night, and I should be ruined. I could not live here a week." As it is, for obeying a legal summons of the Sheriff, and in order to save his own life, while in the performance of his duty, being obliged to aid in shooting GRIFFITHS, (a desperado,) his is a constant life of fear. Two or three times threats have been sent to him that he would be killed, and he dare not go across the town after dark without a revolver in his hand. Another class are content to sit down and say, "the military have undertaken this thing; let them carry it through. We will have nothing to do with it, for the first thing we know they will be withdrawn, when these men will return and no mercy will be shown any who aid the United States Government." It is from this class that the outlaws obtain their supplies and information. This apparent indifference on the part of the citizens, together with perhaps, lack of judgment on the part of earnest, but injudicious men in office, and the efforts of the Government to put down this lawlessness, has diverted the attention of the leading desperadoes from personal difficulties, and their whole efforts are directed against the United States troops, military appointments and loyal citizens. No officer or soldier is safe in traveling alone this country, for these men have a system of espionage so perfect that every movement is known and communicated, and, as has been repeatedly the case, small bodies of soldiers have been bushwhacked and shot down. Could the leaders be caught I believe this thing would stop, but I am satisfied that they cannot be caught by troops known as such. That they *can* be caught, I will narrate a circumstance which occurred at Clarksville last month. A citizen came into the office and asked if any reward was offered for the arrest of GESS. He had heard that there was, and said he could arrest him, and would do so if it was any object; that GESS was a friend of his, and that he never would suspect him. If he did arrest him he would have to leave the country, and wanted to know how much it (the reward) was. Were a reward of $3,000 or $5,000 offered for these men, dead or alive, I firmly believe they would be either arrested or killed. GESS came to Clarksville three days before our arrival there, and had an interview with a lawyer, saying that if he could be assured that his past deeds would be overlooked, he would change his mode of life and become a law-abiding citizen. Upon being told by his lawyer that there was no chance for him he left, and is now with BAKER in the Sulphur Bottom. That these men have organized gangs as large as are ascribed to them, I do not believe, as they seldom go in larger numbers than from three to five, but think that any time the leaders could summon to their aid many who are themselves outlaws, but more from fear of their vengeance, should they refuse. Many acts are attributed to BAKER of which he is totally ignorant, as for instance the massacre of the negroes a few weeks since at a plantation a little way from Jefferson. It was said that this was done by BAKER with a gang from Arkansas, while it is susceptible of proof that at that time BAKER, with GESS and one other man, was in the immediate vicinity of Boston, in Bowie County. It is hard for any one brought up in a law-abiding country to understand how one man can so overawe and cow down an entire community, but that such is the case is an absolute fact in the town of Boston, and to such an extent that the inhabitants of that place do not dare even mention BAKER's name in conversation, for fear that something they might say would be carried to him, but they speak of "him" and "that man," and when he gets drunk and rides into the place, as he often does, they run into their houses or stores, and do not show themselves until he is gone. Major SHORKLY, of the Fifteenth Infantry, who visited that place a few days after KIRKMAN's murder, was begged by two of the citizens to whom he made himself known, to leave the same night, for fear some one would get word to BAKER that he was there. The Major remained there that night, completed his business, and left early the next morning, and we have since been informed that BAKER was in Boston a few hours after. As I have before said, I do not believe that the United States troops alone can accomplish the desired object, unless they are sent in such numbers as to garrison every town and hamlet in this part of the State. By the help of the citizen alone can it be done, and this end can only be gained by inspiring them with the full confidence that the support rendered them by the Government shall be so permanent and lasting as to place beyond all possibility the return of these outlaws when the troops shall be withdrawn. Large rewards, vigorous action and full assurance to the citizens, with mounted men who could be disguised, would soon rid this part of the State of what is now a curse. At present the want of confidence in the military powers fully sustaining the people, has begotten an indifference that is very closely allied to sympathy, and each and all are inactive, deeming "discretion the better part of valor."

**What Canada Thinks of Mr. Medill's Proposition to Take the Dominion.**

*From the Toronto Globe.*

Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is out with another very foolish and unprincipled letter, addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES. There was some small excuse for his former one, inasmuch as he says, it was private, and was intended to remain such, had not some enterprising member of the Press got hold of it, and forthwith issued it to the world with an appropriate introduction and notes. Gen. RAWLINS, it seems, raised Mr. MEDILL's enthusiasm to such a point, by some electioneering speech, that the only way in which the tension could be eased was by a letter to the redoubtable General. The editor was brimful of emotion and imagination, and, after he had written, he felt more composed.

After the somewhat unfavorable criticisms of the Press upon his effusion, Mr. MEDILL returns to the matter, and reiterates all he had formerly said, adding a good deal more. The burden of his song is still "we must have Canada." "Manifest destiny" tells Mr. MEDILL that the natural northern boundary of the great Republic is the Asiatic ocean, and that it is not more natural than it is inevitable. The Monroe doctrine is also dear to Mr. MEDILL's heart, and it must be practically applied. Britain has no business to have a foot breadth on this continent, far less the third of the whole. Then the people of the Dominion are needed to be a set-off to the not quite so desirable accessions to the population soon to be made on the South side by the conquest of Mexico. Besides, the conquest of Canada is easy; a few weeks or so would do the whole thing, and when the treaty of peace with Britain comes to be made, to prevent anything like soreness on her part for being badly whipped, and for losing Canada, and perhaps also the West Indies, Mr. MEDILL thinks that he is uncommon liberal to give $100,000,000 as a solatium to the old lady's wounded feelings. Throughout all this talk the idea of the people of Canada having anything to say on the subject never seems to occur to this magnificent hero on paper. With all the grandioseness of an old-fashioned despot, he disposes of us Provincials with a graceful wave of the hand. A hundred thousand or so of Canucks may be shot in the process and the country made another Virginia; but it will all be for our good. We shall get a *status* at last among the free and enlightened. The TIMES, which demurred to Mr. MEDILL's former letter in strong, contemptuous terms, as if it were too monstrous and outrageous for serious consideration, describes this as a singularly important document. Are we to regard Mr. MEDILL as another TRAIN, as foolish as mercenary, and as bobadillian? Or are we to take him as the exponent of the opinions of Republicans and Democrats? Is it war that is meant? And is Canada to be coerced into the Union, even at the expense of such a war? If so it is just as well that we should know it, and take our measures accordingly. The NEW-YORK TIMES knows very well, and Mr. MEDILL ought also to be aware of the fact, that a war with Britain would be a considerably heavier job than what he talks so jauntily about. Not a doubt of it, if an excuse for war is wanted the American Government will find one in the case of Great Britain, as Mr. MEDILL says it did in the case of Mexico; but it will require a much stronger pull to get out of it than to get in. It may be all very well for people of the mental and moral calibre of TRAIN to talk of Britain being *effete*. The editor of the Chicago *Tribune* ought to know better, or, at any rate, for decency's sake, ought to try to look as if he did. We are quite aware of the lust for empire and territory characteristic of republics, of which Mr. MEDILL speaks so complacently, and can only say that even if a very strong man tries to break into a house, its owner has no alternative but to give him as warm a reception as possible. Brag and swagger are all very well with the Irishman who said, "Hould me or I will fight;" but, with decent, sensible people, these things are nearly played out. However, if all these "pigoots," as SHELLEN would call them, issue in anything practical, it will be some little time after, before the conditions of our transfer to the "Stars and the Stripes," and our price, whether a hundred or fifty millions of greenbacks, come to be discussed. And we may in the meantime, remind Mr. MEDILL of an episode in British history, with which he is no doubt familiar, as with what fact, whether in heaven or earth, is he not familiar? He will remember how a British monarch once threatened a Scotch nobleman that he would turn Scotland into a hunting field. "Then please your Majesty," was the reply, "it is about time I was away to uncouple my hounds." War between the two countries would be a dreadful calamity, and those who would inaugurate it would have a heavy burden of responsibility; but when it is deliberately proposed, in order to nationalize aggrandizement, to make a cause of quarrel where none exists, it comes to be simply piracy or robbery on a large scale. When the Oregon boundary was being discussed, the cry through the States was, 52 degrees or fight. Sir ROBERT PEEL quietly took his measures, and in due time came down to the House of Commons with the significant statement: "We have rights, and are willing and prepared to defend them;" and the States took 49 degrees and did not fight. History often repeats itself. The protest of *Mrs. Quickly* against "swaggering" was judicious.

**Pay of Artisans and Mechanics in Baltimore.**

*From the Baltimore American, Jan. 27.*

The following are the rates of pay per diem now received by what are known as workingmen in this city. It will be understood that the per diem quoted is that which the workman receives from the boss or contractor, the latter charging at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. for general superintendence and seeing that the men work expeditiously, and also that they work well. In consequence of the unusually large number of buildings now in the course of erection in Baltimore and in the suburban parts of the city, the pay of first-class workmen has advanced. The per diem of house carpenters ranges from $2 50 to $3, and the work with them is rather dull, while the bricklayers have a brisk time of it; the day's work for each man ranges from $4 50 to $6 50—those who receive the latter sum are known in the circle of the mechanic arts as the pressed bricklayers. This class of artisans is seldom out of employment. Plasterers, on an average, receive $4 per day, but they, like the bricklayers, in consequence of inclement seasons of weather, cannot average more than ten months' employment in each year. Journeymen painters who ply the brush with skill and swiftness make $13 per week, while stone masons average from $18 to $21 per week. Marble cutters average from $4 to $4 50 per day, and a number of those who are now working on the new City Hall building are from New-York and Philadelphia, and are fully equal to their brother workmen of the same employment. Blacksmiths average about $3 per day, and machinists from $3 50 to $4; boiler makers do not average more, while gas-fitters and plumbers average from $4 to $4 50 per day. The daily pay of ordinary laborers ranges from $1 50 to $2, while hod carriers, both white and colored, receive $15 per week. The pay for horse and car, including the service of the driver or owners, is $2 50 per day. To some this pay for labor may appear very high, but it must be recollected that, in consequence of the depreciation of the currency, and the consequent advance of the necessaries of life, these rates of pay are no more than sufficient to enable the artisan and mechanic to support himself and family. At the present time there is such an enormous number of buildings in course of erection in Baltimore as seems to warrant the highest price of labor for such work.

**The Testimony on which the Ogeechee Prisoners were Convicted.**

*From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Jan. 29.*

The testimony in the case of the State *vs.* Capt. GREEN, colored, charged with insurrection, was closed yesterday, and we think establishes the existence of the following facts:

1. Messrs. RICHARDSON, of Boston, and LAPHAM, TUCKER and MIDDLETON, of Savannah, formed a copartnership for the purpose of planting and cultivating rice, and February last leased several plantations on the Ogeechee River, upon which a large number of negroes were located.

2. These negroes refused either to contract to labor for the lessees, or to leave the premises, and it became necessary to call upon the military authorities to eject them, which they did.

3. After their removal they settled on several plantations in the neighborhood of those from which they had been ejected.

4. They then formed a settled purpose to make it impossible for Messrs. RICHARDSON, LAPHAM & Co. to cultivate the lands, and to drive them away.

5. For the accomplishment of their object they were armed with muskets, rifles and shotguns, and as thoroughly drilled and organized as their limited capacity would admit.

6. That as soon as the rice crop was ripe they commenced their depredations upon the fields, and after it was stacked and a portion threshed, they came in armed bodies of twenty or thirty, fired upon and wounded the watchman, and carried the rice away, in large quantities, in carts, wagons and flatboats.

7. When warrants were issued for the arrest of some of the robbers, and their leader was arrested by the Sheriff, they appeared in large numbers with arms in their hands, rescued the prisoner, robbed the Sheriff and his deputies of their arms and money, and took from the Sheriff his writs and official papers. From the facts proved, the conclusion inevitably follows that a large number of negroes were armed and organized for the purpose of taking by force from the plantations in question all the rice produced, and to protect each other from punishment by resisting, with force and arms, any attempt of the civil authorities to arrest and bring them to trial for their depredations.

**Accepting the Situation—Letter from Hon. W. H. Crenshaw, of Alabama.**

*From the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, Jan. 22.*

GREENVILLE, BUTLER COUNTY, ALA., Jan. 18, 1869.

*Hon. E. W. Peck:*

DEAR SIR: I received on yesterday a copy of the Huntsville *Advocate* of the 12th of January, 1869. I see your name in pencil mark on the paper, and from this circumstance I suppose I am indebted to you for it. Some one else (perhaps the editor) had sent me the same number of the paper the day before.

This paper contains a recent correspondence between J. C. BRADLEY and R. B. LINDSAY, of North Alabama, on political matters. I am pleased with the kind spirit exhibited in this correspondence, and agree with Col. LINDSAY that it is now the duty of all good citizens not only to accept the situation, but to give the Government an active support. I have been a Union Whig all my life, and therefore an earnest advocate of law and order. It is true I opposed the reconstruction policy of Congress for the Southern States; but that question has been settled by the tribunal from which there is no appeal, (the people;) and I am unwilling to agitate it further. We should now unite in earnest efforts to recuperate, and build up our State. We need good people and capital; and I am for inviting them from any quarter. We must do this, give an earnest support to the Government of the United States and the State of Alabama, cease abusing those who differ with us in political sentiment, and if we cannot approve everything that is done, at least try to accommodate ourselves as best we can to the new order of things. I write these lines to you, because I recognize you as an old friend, and a friend of my father.

Very truly, your friend,

W. H. CRENSHAW.

**Important Trial in Progress in New-Orleans.**

*From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 27.*

The first of the seventy suits brought by the United States for the confiscation of immense quantities of wine imported into New-Orleans, was commenced yesterday before Judge DURELL. It was a libel against seventy-five casks of white wine, forty half casks and 500 cases of red wine and 1,500 cases of red wine. This wine was imported from Bordeaux, and it is charged that the invoices were sworn in at valuations greatly below their cost at Bordeaux.

There are sixty-nine cases to follow this, and the total amount at issue is very large, involving nearly the whole importations of inferior wines for the year 1866. The Government has gone to great trouble to get up these cases. Witnesses were sent to Europe, testers and examiners of great skill were employed, and distinguished counsel retained. In addition to the new District-Attorney, P. H. MORGAN, Mr. JUDD, of the Bar of Chicago, and Messrs. RANDELL, HUNT and BILLINGS, of our Bar, have been employed on behalf of the Government to assist in the prosecution. A host of lawyers are retained by the several defendants. The first case which was on trial yesterday, was defended by Mr. ROSELIUS with his usual vigor and pertinacity. The defence appear, thus far, to rely on their ability to destroy the credit of the witnesses for the Government. The parties in interest in these suits, after the Government, are the former Collector and Naval Officer and the present Surveyor, who receive a large share of the proceeds of the confiscated property. Most of the wine being Bordeaux wine, we fear that its value has greatly declined and its quantity diminished during the long period it has been in the hands of the Government officials. The object of the Government, however, is more to set an example of the vigorous enforcement of the Revenue laws, than to derive any profit from the wines seized.

**The Tragedy at St. Stephens, N. B.—A Young Man Murders His Sister and Commits Suicide.**

The telegraph has mentioned the recent tragedy at St. Stephens, N. B., where a young man named INNIS murdered his sister, attempted to kill his mother, and then committed suicide. The main facts connected with the affair are given as follows, in a letter from Calais, Me.:

"INNIS had been absent from his home or birthplace about twelve years, most of the time at sea, until about three months ago he returned to make his mother, and brothers and sisters a visit. Several days after his arrival, he invited his sister ADDIE, a lovely and highly esteemed young lady, to take a walk with him. She accepted his invitation, and they came on to the American side and down to the lower village, he desiring her to continue on with him down to Eastport, thirty miles. She mistrusted something wrong with him, and finally induced him to turn back, pretending she was very cold and must go home to get some more clothing. Returning, they took the back street, and at a place where there were no houses near, he stopped her and told her she must never speak to that young man who had been paying attention to her, nor to any other young man but himself. He made her get on her knees and swear she would obey him in this respect. They then went home and she made these facts known to her mother and other friends, whereupon INNIS was arrested and sent to the Insane Hospital in St. John, where he has been confined, until a few days since he was released, upon the assumption that his mind had become entirely sound. He came from St. John to Eastport, and from there telegraphed his brother to send him some clothes, as he had made up his mind to go to sea again. This was probably a blind to put the family off their guard. On Monday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, as Mrs. INNIS and ADDIE were sitting sewing, the daughter heard a noise in the kitchen, and, getting up, told her mother she would see what it was. On opening the door she met her brother, who, without speaking, hit her in the forehead with a hatchet, cutting a gash some six inches long. She turned and ran toward her mother, when he again struck her in the head, and then with one more blow cut her back entirely open. He then made toward his mother, but she ran, and as she passed by the window she saw him killing himself, which he did with a sheath-knife, severing himself nearly in twain. A deep gloom overcasts the community, as the young lady was a general favorite, and was to have been married this week."

**Gen. Battle's Views.**

*From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Jan. 26.*

Last night we received a letter from Gen. CULLEN A. BATTLE, in which he says: "You are right in the supposition that I intend to support and maintain negro suffrage in the sense of the resolution of the Alabama Democratic Convention which recognized it as a fact, and the laws imposed upon us as a *de facto* government; and such was my understanding of Judge RICE's letter."

SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.—We are informed that Gen. SHERMAN will leave to-day for New-Orleans. He has recovered from his recent indisposition, and we trust his proposed Southern trip will thoroughly reëstablish his health. We learn from military headquarters that Gen. SHERIDAN is not expected to return from the frontier immediately, contrary to the rumor circulated to this effect.—*St. Louis Republican, Jan. 28.*

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

*Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1359—Ottiwell vs. Hooley et al. | 1113—Coulter vs. Bd. of Ed. City of N. Y. |
| 629—Voight vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co. | 263—Gunning vs. Oliver. |
| 933—Jaraslowski vs. Woodward. | 789—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal et al. |
| 931—Woods et al. vs. Murphy, Surv'r, &c. | 881—Morris vs. Treacey. |
| 947—Holdway vs. Carleton. | 1021—Safford vs. Lazare. |
| 875—Fawcett, Adm'r, vs. Stewart. | 1069—Barry vs. Kelly, Sh'ff. |
| 617—Norton vs. Egerton. | 1071—Stivers vs. Van Auken. |
| 1103—Griswold vs. Gardiner. | 1127—Lowenstein vs. Davenport. |
| 1109—Edelmuth vs. Beckstein. | 1133—McDonald vs. Brangen et al. |
| | 1189—Kramer vs. Berth et al. |
| | 1155—Orvis vs. Shepard. |

*Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1054—Watson vs. Vrooman. | 1116—Welsh vs. Spaulding et al. |
| 1060—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Curtis et al. | 1120—Clark vs. Gardiner. |
| 1062—Same vs. Same. | 1122—Fruse vs. Beears et al. |
| 1080—Burlingame vs. Wattles et al. | 1082—Sanger vs. Osborne, impl'd. |
| 1090—Hertford vs. Kelly. | 544—Balt. and Cuba Smelting, &c., Co. vs. Holmes et al. |
| 1096—Brundage vs. Kelly, Sheriff. | 288—Jaudon et al. vs. Markham. |
| 1098—Tobias vs. Manley et al. | 2370—Parmlee vs. Beebe et al. |
| 1100—Einstein et al. vs. Prince, Jr., et al. | 2372—Same vs. Same. |
| 1108—Bevins vs. Monot. | 542—Genet vs. Coursen. |
| 1112—Rumsey, Ex'r., vs. Shepard. | 540—Virtul vs. Kelly. |

*Part III.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 158—Webb vs. Buckalew. | 714—Stark vs. Hendricks, &c. |
| 180½—Jackson vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co. | 2750—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs et al. |
| 204—Hussey et al. vs. Sequine et al. | 756—Same vs. Same. |
| 338—Easton et al. vs. Schultz. | 816—Hutton et al. vs. Groh. |
| 520—Giessen vs. Kaufman et al. | 902—Goodheart vs. Bokelin et al. |
| 536—Tallman vs. Wright et al. | 968—Sackett et al. vs. Sandborn. |
| 533—Cochrane, Pres't., vs. Ferris. | 974—Schedel vs. Neuss. |
| 600—Deans et al. vs. Morris et al. | 1816—Griffen vs. Hauslen. |
| 680—Battelle et al. vs. Howe et al. | 1028—Payne vs. Kennedy et al. |
| | 1269—Townsend Assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff. |
| | 4290—Hatch vs. Puguet et al. |

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

*Demurrers.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 11—Farrenkopf vs. The Mayor, &c. | 21—Walter et al vs. Walter et al. |
| 12—Bensse vs. Le Farge et al. | 22—Mackintosh vs. Fatman, Survivor. |
| 13—Merwin vs. Brett. | 23—Cutter vs. Roberts et al. |
| 14—Mackintire vs. Mackintire. | 24—Bennett et al. vs. Hyde et al. |
| 15—Tinson vs. Shaw, &c. | 25—Douglass vs. Bigelow. |
| 16—Bourdon vs. Pinkerton | 26—Smith vs. White et al. |
| 17—Beman vs. Sandford. | 27—Cranston vs. Plumb. |
| 18—Harris vs. Johnson. | 28—Dovey vs. Bohen. |
| 19—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia vs. Weeks. | 29—Duncan vs. Logan. |
| 20—Wright et al. vs. Harrison et al. | 30—Hollerer et al. vs. Rufner et al. |

SUPREME CORUT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

First Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 323—Steel vs. Fuller et al. | 431—Clark vs. Glimes. |
| 287—Reilly, Sr., Admins'r, vs. Banks. | 557—Beard, Adm'r, vs. Second-av. R. R. Co. |
| 29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff. | 607—Ricks vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 556—Repplier vs. Bloodgood et al. | 615—Krug et al. vs. Schneider. |
| 575—Ranch vs. Lyons. | 517—James vs. Henry. |
| 579—Speyers vs. Lambert. | 622—Wheeler vs. Harvey. |
| 555—Cooper Union vs. Carey. | 163—McColl vs. The Mutual Insurance Co. |
| 597—Dittmars vs. Delacey. | |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 393—Munro—etal. vs. Salem. | 424—Snook vs. Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn. |
| 917—Burgess vs. Bank of North America. | 425—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 172—Price vs. Poole. | 426—Gavelly vs. Brown et al. |
| 279—Burstenbinder vs. Affron. | 427—De Comeau et al. vs. Morse. |
| 288—Garretson &c., vs. Selover et al. | 428—Strong vs. Schroeder. |
| 421—West vs. Dillon et al. | 429—Fenton vs. Miller et al. |
| 422—Rue vs. Shultz. | 480—Sniffen vs. Morrill. |
| 423—Burdon vs. Avinchy. | |

*Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 113—Kane vs. Kelly, Sheriff. | 412—Earle, &c., vs. Olmstead. |
| 193—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co. | 415—Gallaway vs. Houseman. |
| 194—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co. | 418—Sass vs. Seely. |
| 156—Lewis, &c., vs. Woods, &c. | 226—Houck vs. Wimmer. |
| 1305—Lombard et al. vs. Chambers. | 381—Crosley vs. Powers. |
| 389—Miller vs. Anderson. | 152—Kirkwood vs. Houseman. |
| 379—Cochrane vs. Hard, President. | 344—Cox vs. Hogan. |
| | 233—Hobart vs. Lockwood, &c. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1452—Buchanan vs. Bly. | ——Corcoran vs. Crosby. |
| 1640—Boyle vs. Allen. | 1519—Kaufman vs. Feltman. |
| 1440—Powers vs. Moore. | 1520—Stratton vs. Menche. |
| 1657—Wagner vs. Bloomer. | 1533—Duffy vs. Manice. |
| ——Weiss vs. Boehm. | 1534—Parker vs. Mills. |
| ——Rose vs. Franklin. | 1535—Hufnagle vs. Fischer |
| 1380—Smith vs. Peck. | 1536—Hall vs. Hechscher. |
| 1381—Prince vs. Bolte. | 1537—O'Brien vs. Kells. |
| 1402—Francis vs. Kirkpatrick. | 1538—Fletcher vs. O'Keefe. |
| 1406—Brown vs. Harriott. | 1543—Donogh vs. Shippard. |
| 1498—Puret vs. Andrews. | 1544—Potter vs. Lenant. |
| 1506—Bacharack vs. Schlam | 1545—Russell vs. Procufude. |
| 1507½—Spelman vs. Schlam | 1548—O'Mahoney vs. Taylor. |
| 1508—Same vs. Same. | 1555—Hawkins vs. Jacobus. |
| ——Ballou vs. McMakin. | |
| 1355—Bremher vs. Wolf. | |

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Before Recorder John K. Hackett.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

The People vs. Lena Miller, grand larceny.
The People vs. Geo. Ruckert, disorderly house.
The People vs. James Smith, robbery.
The People vs. Dennis Connor, robbery.
The People vs. John Leonard, rape.
The People vs. Thomas McCormick, larceny from person.
The People vs. James Devine, James Edwards, Andrew Wheeler, burglary.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

*Calendar for Month of February, 1869.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1—Will of Nicholas Dimond. | 7—Will of Charles Grunow. |
| 2—Will of Moses W. S. Jackson. | 8—Will of Jeremiah H. Monarque. |
| 3—Allegations against will of Robert Watson. | 9—Will of Michael Gillen. |
| 4—Will of Janet Logan. | 10—Will of John Blackett. |
| 5—Will of Frederick Wm. Dietrich. | 11—Will of Lucius Chittenden. |
| 6—Administration of the goods, &c., of Henry C. Lyon. | 12—Will of Andrew Coles. |
| | 13—Will of Mary Swords. |

Calendar to be called Tuesday, Feb. 2.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE ADMIRALTY—COLLISION—RESPONSIBILITY OF REAR VESSEL, WHERE TWO VESSELS ARE SAILING IN THE SAME TRACK—INEVITABLE ACCIDENT.

*John W. Lockwood et al.* vs. *The schooner Grace Girdler.*—The collision in this case occurred on the 5th of August, 1863, in the East River, off the foot of Stanton-street, New-York. From the evidence in the case it appears that both vessels were tacking down the bay with the wind to the eastward of south. Both had run out their long tacks, making from the Williamsburg side, and going about on the New-York side, both stood across the river on their short tack. The *Ariel* went about first, the *Grace Girdler* passing around her stern. The *Ariel* was but a little in advance and to the leeward of the *Girdler*, and as she began to make headway, discovering a ferry steamer, she luffed up to avoid her, and in so doing she was brought in the track of the *Girdler*, just at a moment when, not being under full headway, the *Girdler* was unable to luff so as to avoid a collision. The District Court for the Southern District of New-York held that upon this state of facts, the collision was an inevitable accident, and dismissed the libel. The Circuit Court affirmed that decree, and the cause came here, the appellant conscious that as the *Girdler* was outsailing the *Ariel*, and being nearly in the track of the latter, it was her duty to change her course, or so to slacken sail as to avoid a collision; and that not doing so she is liable. It is claimed that she was endeavoring to pass the *Ariel*, and that, having in this attempt caused the collision by mismanagement or want of forethought, she cannot now excuse her negligence by such a plea. When vessels are moving in the same direction, one of them astern of the other, there rests upon the rear vessel an obligation to exercise precaution against collision which is not chargeable to the same extent upon the other. So by the act of Congress establishing regulations for preventing collisions on the water, it is provided: "Every vessel overtaking any other vessel shall keep out of the way of the said last-mentioned vessel." If a vessel approaching another has it in her power to choose the distance at which she should tack, and a collision takes place in consequence of her missing stays, she will be responsible for the damage caused by the collision. In such a case the plea of inevitable collision was not sustained. In order to establish a case of inevitable accident, he who alleges it must prove that what occurred was entirely the result of some *vis major*, and that he had neither contributed to it by any previous act or omission, nor when exposed to the influence of the force, had been wanting in any effort to counteract it. The collision in this case occurred in the day time. Those on the *Girdler* could have seen the *Ariel* a long distance ahead, and they had, therefore, the power, under all the circumstances shown, of choosing the distance from her they should tack; and crowding upon her as they did, without seeing, or pretending not to see the objects ahead, was without excuse. The appellee, by the brief submitted, maintains the views of the Courts below.

C. N. Black and J. M. Carlisle for appellant; C. Donohue for appellee.

## IMPORTANT WHISKY CASE.

### Seizure of the Distillery of the Kentucky Bourbon Company.

*From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 27.*

The case of the United States *vs.* the Kentucky Bourbon Company was called for trial yesterday in the District Court of the United States, G. C. WHARTON, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the Government, and MARTIN BIJUR, Esq., attorney for the claimants. The jury was sworn and the case laid over until Thursday, the 28th inst. The property seized in this case has been valued, by appraisers appointed by the Court, in the sum of $16,140. The Government alleges six grounds of forfeiture of the said distillery.

*First*—That the owners and superintendents of the said distillery exercised and carried on the business of rectifiers without having made payment of the special tax, as in that behalf required.

*Second*—That the owners and superintendents carried on the business of manufacturers of flour on the same premises on which the business of distilling was carried on.

*Third*—That the owners and superintendents of the said distillery carried on the business of rectifiers and rectified a large amount of spirits, and failed and refused to enter in a book required by law to be kept for that purpose, the amount of spirits so rectified.

*Fourth*—That the owners and superintendents of the said distillery carried on the business of distillers, and distilled a large quantity of spirits and failed to enter the amount of spirits so distilled in a book required by law to be kept for that purpose.

*Fifth*—That the owners and superintendents of the said distillery carried on the business of distillers and rectifiers on the same premises.

*Sixth*—That the owners and superintendents of the said distillery, did not comply with the law in reference to the cistern and cistern-room required by law to be erected in the said distillery.

This case, it is said, will be one of the most interesting of the kind ever tried in Kentucky, and is a branch of a piece of litigation commenced in the City of New-York. There are some twenty witnesses to examine, and two or three days will probably be consumed in the trial.

### Making a Will under Difficulties.

*From the New-Haven Journal, Jan. 29.*

On Wednesday evening Messrs. GARDNER and GOODHART, attorneys, were sent for to make a will for a woman named Mrs. SPRANG, who was reported to be near her death. They repaired to the house and to the room of the sick woman. Soon after, the husband came in, and learning their errand, directed them, in rather an emphatic manner, to leave. Believing "possession to be at least nine points of the law," they refused to go, whereupon he was about to proceed to eject them, when several men came in and sized the pugilistic husband, forced him into the hall, and locked the door. He secured a large carving-knife, and while the will was being executed, filled the air with threats of a bloodthirsty character. The will having been executed, the attorneys desired to leave, but the carving-knife was constantly in their path like a drawn sword. They tried the window, only to find the carving-knife glistening before their eyes. The strategem of barristerial genius was restored to, but Mr. SPRANG was ever ready to spring for them. At length, while the man was in the house, the door was held by several men, and then the attorneys crawled out of a window and left the carving-knife and its wielder unsatiated. The man was ordered to be arrested, but the order was not carried out, and afterward, by the request of a daughter, it was recalled. The cause of the man's opposition was that the woman desired to give a portion of her property to her two daughters, and the husband was bound to have the whole.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—JAN. 30, 1869.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. | 111⅞ | 100 Quick. Min. Co... | 24½ |
| 1,500 U. S. 6s,'81 C.s3. | 112⅛ | 450 Adams Express.. | 65 |
| 10,000 5-20 C., '64........ | 109⅝ | 26 do........ | 64⅝ |
| 2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 | | 125 do........ | 64⅝ |
| new.........s3 | 108⅝ | 200 do.......b30 | 65⅛ |
| 5,000 do.........b3 | 108⅝ | 200 Pacific Mail........ | 120 |
| 2,000 U. S. 5-20s C.,'65 | 110⅝ | 200 do.......b30 | 120 |
| 2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. | 108⅞ | 150 Wells-Fargo Ex.. | 30⅞ |
| 2,000 do......... | 108⅝ | 100 do.......s30 | 30⅞ |
| 2,000 Ga. State 7s.... | 92¾ | 100 do......... | 30⅞ |
| 3,000 Tenn.St. 6s new | 67⅝ | 500 A. Mer. U. Ex.... | 45 |
| 5,000 Cal. 7s, large... | 126 | 20 U. S. Ex........ | 55 |
| 1,000 Erie 2d M., '79. | 98 | 100 do......... | 55⅛ |
| 5,000 Chi.Bur.& Q.8s. | 111 | 200 do.......b30 | 56 |
| 5,000 H.R.2d S.F.Bds | 106 | 300 Erie...b30 bet. call | 38⅛ |
| 4,000 Mich. S. 2d M.. | 93 | 34 Chi. B. & Q...... | 188 |
| 1,000 T.&W.1st M. ex | 95 | 400 Harlem........ | 130 |
| 1,000 Chi.,R.L.&P.7s. | 93¾ | 200 do......... | 135 |
| 2,000 C. & N. W.Int. | | 100 Mich. Cen........ | 120 |
| Bds......... | 91 | 100 do.....2d call | 120 |
| 14,000 P.,F.W.& C. 3d. | 90 | 100 Mich. Southern.... | 94⅛ |
| 2,000 Clev. & P. 3d M. | 90 | 10 do......... | 90 |
| 3,000 Clev. & P. 4th. | 75 | 25 Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 92 |
| 2,000 M. & St. P. 1st. | 90 | 70 do...bet. call | 91 |
| 10,000 Gt. Eastern 1st. | 86⅛ | 100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. | 74 |
| 60,000 C., C. & I. C.1st. | 96⅛ | 17 do.....2d call | 73 |
| 20,000 do......... | 86⅛ | 100 Clev. & Tol....... | 105¾ |
| 5,000 Tol.,P. & W. 1st | | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... | 85 |
| East. Div...... | 85 | 600 Tol. W. & W....... | 65 |
| 5,000 W.U. T. 7s. bds. | 85 | 100 N. J. Cen......... | 112¾ |
| 1,000 Gt. West. 2d M. | 78⅝ | 600 do......... | 113 |
| 21 Continental Bank | 99 | 6 P., Ft. W. & C...... | 124 |
| 20 Tenth Nat. Bank. | 100 | 1000 Ohio & Miss......... | 39 |
| 5 Fourth Nat. Bank | 104 | 100 Alt. & T. H....... | 42 |
| 84 Ocean Bank...... | 106 | 100 Lake Shore....... | 102 |
| 100 Cum. Coal Pf .... | 38 | 100 H.& St. J. bet.call | 110 |
| 300 West. Union Tel.. | 38¾ | 100 C., Cin. & I. C..... | 58⅛ |
| 100 do......... | 38⅛ | 100 do......... | 59 |
| 200 do......... | 38¾ | 200 do......... | 57⅛ |
| 20 Del. & Hud. Coal | | 100 do......... | 57 |
| Co., bet. call.. | 126 | 200 do.....2d call | 57 |

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64 | 109⅝ | 75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., | |
| 20,000 do.....b3 | 109⅝ | '67.........s3 | 108⅝ |
| 1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65..c | 108⅞ | 60,000 do......... | 108⅝ |
| 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68. | 109 | 30,000 do.......b10 | 108⅝ |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Adams Express.. | 63¾ | 110 Reading......... | 97 |
| 200 do........ | 63¾ | 100 Chi. & Alton Pf.. | 154⅛ |
| 400 do........ | 64 | 200 T., W. & W....... | 65¾ |
| 100 do........ | 64¾ | 100 Hudson......... | 135⅛ |
| 100 do.......c | 64⅝ | 100 Mil. & St. Paul... | 76⅞ |
| 100 Mer. Union Ex... | 17⅛ | 600 Ohio & Miss...... | 39⅛ |
| 100 Pacific Mail....... | 120⅛ | 800 do......... | 39 |
| 300 do........ | 120⅛ | 200 do.......b10 | 39⅛ |
| 200 do........ | 120⅛ | 100 do........c | 39 |
| 500 do........ | 120 | 300 Mil. & S.P. Pf..... | 96⅛ |
| 800 do........ | 119⅞ | 100 do......... | 96⅞ |
| 200 West U. T......b10 | 39 | 300 Mich. So. & N. I.. | 94⅛ |
| 300 do........ | 38⅞ | 200 do......... | 94⅛ |
| 300 do........ | 38⅞ | 100 do.........b5 | 94⅛ |
| 200 New-York Cen... | 163⅛ | 800 Pittsburg........ | 95⅛ |
| 200 do........ | 163⅛ | 400 Clev. & Tol....... | 105⅝ |
| 400 do........ | 163⅛ | 100 Rock Island......c | 133⅛ |
| 100 do.......c | 163⅛ | 300 Northwestern..... | 84⅝ |
| 100 Canton Co....... | 61 | 800 Northwestern Pf. | 91⅝ |
| 400 Erie........ | 38 | 500 do......... | 91⅝ |
| 500 do........ | 38⅛ | 200 do.......b3 | 91⅝ |
| 200 Harlem........ | 136 | 200 do........c | 91⅝ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. | | 200 Fort Wayne...... | 121¼ |
| ex coup....... | 67⅝ | 300 do......... | 121 |
| 300 Adams Express... | 65 | 100 do........c | 120⅞ |
| 300 Quick. Min. Co... | 24 | 100 do.......b3 | 121 |
| 100 Canton Co.......b5 | 60⅝ | 800 Ohio & Miss...... | 38⅞ |
| 200 Mariposa Pf....b3 | 24⅛ | 800 do......... | 38⅞ |
| 200 do......b3 | 24 | 100 do.......b10 | 38⅞ |
| 100 Merch. Un. Ex... | 18 | 200 do........c | 38⅞ |
| 200 Pacific Mail....... | 119⅞ | 200 do........s3 | 38⅞ |
| 100 do.......b3 | 120 | 600 Mich. So & N. I.. | 93⅞ |
| 100 do.......b3 | 119⅞ | 600 do......... | 93¾ |
| 100 do......c | 119⅞ | 700 do......... | 94 |
| 100 do.....s60 | 119⅞ | 100 Pittsburg........ | 94⅛ |
| 100 do.......b5 | 119⅞ | 100 Clev. & Tol....... | 105⅛ |
| 200 West. U. T....... | 38⅞ | 200 Rock Island....... | 130 |
| 200 do......c | 38⅞ | 500 do......... | 130¾ |
| 100 Am. Mer. Ex... | 45 | 600 do......... | 130⅞ |
| 200 New-York Cen... | 162⅞ | 100 do........c | 130⅞ |
| 200 Erie........ | 38⅞ | 100 do......... | 130⅞ |
| 15 Hudson........ | 134 | 600 Northwestern..... | 84⅛ |
| 100 do........ | 134⅛ | 500 do........c | 84⅛ |
| 100 do......b30 | 135 | 400 do......... | 84⅛ |
| 400 Reading........ | 96⅞ | 100 do.......b3 | 84 |
| 600 do........ | 96⅞ | 100 do........c | 84 |
| 200 do.......c | 96⅞ | 100 do.......b5 | 84⅛ |
| 100 T., W. & W....... | 64⅞ | 200 N. Western Pf... | 91⅛ |
| 100 do........ | 64⅞ | 800 do......... | 91⅛ |
| 300 Mil. & St. Paul... | 76⅞ | 200 do........c | 91 |
| 100 Mil. St. P. Pf..... | 95⅝ | 300 do........b3 | 91⅛ |
| 50 do........ | 95⅛ | 100 do.......b10 | 91⅛ |
| 200 do........ | 95⅛ | 100 do.......b5 | 91⅛ |

MONDAY, Feb. 1—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 30, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $216,490 |
| Decrease in Specie | 1,079,274 |
| Increase in other Legal Tenders | 725,450 |
| Decrease in Deposits | 115,701 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 34,790 |

| | Feb. 1, '68. | Jan. 30, '69. | Jan. 23, '69. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital... | $73,507,700 | $74,057,700 | $74,057,700 |
| Local Capital... | 9,962,500 | 9,945,916 | 9,945,916 |
| Total Capital... | $83,470,200 | $84,003,616 | $84,003,616 |
| Loans... | 266,415,613 | 265,171,109 | 264,954,619 |
| Gold and G'ld Notes | 23,955,320 | 27,784,923 | 28,864,197 |
| Other Legal Tender | 65,197,753 | 54,747,569 | 54,022,119 |
| Deposits... | 212,330,524 | 196,985,462 | 197,101,163 |
| Circulation... | 34,062,521 | 34,231,156 | 34,265,946 |
| In Sub-Treasury... | 98,608,120 | 88,673,755 | 86,600,553 |

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

| | Jan. 23, '69. | Jan. 30, '69. | Feb. 1, '68. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposits... | $197,101,163 | $196,985,462 | $213,330,524 |
| Circulation... | 34,265,946 | 34,231,156 | 34,062,521 |
| Total... | $231,367,109 | $231,216,618 | $247,393,045 |
| 25 ⅌ cent. would be | $57,841,777 | $57,804,154 | $61,848,261 |
| They held: In Gold and Greenbacks... | 82,886,316 | 82,532,492 | 89,152,473 |
| Excess... | $25,044,539 | $24,728,338 | $27,309,212 |

The Banking movement is unusually steady by the present return. The change to ease is more gradual than this time last season, when the Loans and Discounts were expanded eight millions for the week ending Feb. 1, 1868. The Banks are showing, at present, a commendable caution in view of the fact that, while they temporarily hold nearly four millions more Gold, they return ten and a half millions less in Greenbacks than at the beginning of February last year. The Money market is sufficiently easy at 7 ⅌ cent., with exceptions at 6 ⅌ cent., but the return of Currency and Country Bank balances from the South and West is yet to be felt in the direction of increased Loans and Discounts. There is already, however, a good inquiry for prime Merchant paper, and also some disposition to make loans on Stock collateral on 15@30 days' notice. The Domestic Exchanges are generally in favor of New-York, or if adverse, as at New-Orleans, the difference is too slight to require the transmission of Currency from New-York. Trade shows, for the week past, some improvement in the line of Exports, and we learn that on Saturday freight engagements to a fair extent were made for Cotton per steamer to Liverpool. That market begins to exhibit signs of responding to the recent speculation on this side. Our exports to Liverpool are now 94,287 bales *less* than to the same date last season, while the receipts of the crop, on the seaboard, by the Circular of Messrs. EASTON, are 94,506 bales *more*; or, including the overland receipts, as made up by the *Financial Chronicle*, 228,860 bales *more*. Last week Great Britain only took 19,095 bales out of 85,905 bales received at all the ports. Less than 700,000 bales out of a crop now variously estimated at from 2,550,000 to 2,700,000 bales have yet gone forward to foreign markets; our own spinners have taken 350,000 bales, and the stocks on hand (a large portion of which is held on speculation) have increased 317,000 bales; all exclusive of the overland account by the *Chronicle*. These facts should tell favorably upon the foreign Exchanges later in the season, and indirectly upon the price of Gold, were the latter otherwise governed than by the capricious ups and downs of the Gold Room. The business in Foreign Merchandise continues to show a decided improvement over last Winter, and the amount upon which Customs Duties were paid in January, is full 33½ ⅌ cent. in excess of the same month in 1868.

The Public Funds varied but slightly during the week past. The Railway market at the Exchange, after two or three days of upward excitement, was lower and unsettled on Saturday. Gold and Foreign Bills left off a fraction weaker than the previous Saturday, and the export of American Gold Coin for the six days was inconsiderable, about $250,000, out of the entire Gold and Silver shipment of $1,033,907.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,230,347, against the total entries of $3,947,594 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,080,903, against $3,269,823 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $1,033,907, against $169,100 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,290,227. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 18,609 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,537.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $23,861,215 | December | $13,631,597 |
| August | 23,113,900 | Jan. 9 | 3,537,513 |
| September | 22,378,838 | Jan. 16 | 5,748,338 |
| October | 19,439,928 | Jan. 23 | 6,070,718 |
| November | 18,008,004 | Jan. 30 | 5,230,347 |
| Total to date since July 1 | | | $140,990,398 |
| Against same time 1868 | | | 130,922,984 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $10,067,414 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $11,071,975 | December | $14,987,285 |
| August | 13,327,188 | Jan. 6 | 1,926,240 |
| September | 12,200,340 | Jan. 13 | 3,376,680 |
| October | 14,705,901 | Jan. 20 | 2,688,096 |
| November | 14,408,796 | Jan. 27 | 3,080,903 |
| Total since July 1 | | | $91,773,404 |
| Against same time last year | | | 104,503,589 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $12,730,185 |
| Gold, Jan. 30, 1869 | | | 136⅞ ⅌ cent. |
| Gold, Feb. 1, 1868 | | | 140⅝ ⅌ cent. |

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $10,584,658 | Jan. 2 | $100,000 |
| August | 4,690,989 | Jan. 9 | 645,628 |
| September | 1,954,723 | Jan. 16 | 405,700 |
| October | 1,608,739 | Jan. 23 | 1,100,144 |
| November | 1,181,085 | Jan. 30 | 1,033,907 |
| December | 1,717,905 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $25,023,378 |
| Against same last year | | | 34,536,617 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $9,513,239 |

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $3,112,094 | December | $784,424 |
| August | 3,254,947 | Jan. 7 | 589,765 |
| September | 2,847,643 | Jan. 13 | 214,180 |
| October | 921,725 | Jan. 22 | 532,419 |
| November | 1,102,913 | Jan. 28 | 473,172 |
| Total since July 1 | | | $13,923,282 |
| Against same time last year | | | 18,712,441 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | 4,789,159 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

| Customs received. | | Gold interest paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $9,555,594 | July | $18,798,213 |
| August | 12,263,844 | August | 1,222,446 |
| September | 13,279,450 | September | 3,333,133 |
| October | 10,448,223 | October | 341,449 |
| November | 7,638,888 | November | 16,485,908 |
| December | 6,557,537 | December | 2,539,900 |
| January | 9,702,415 | January | 18,513,453 |
| Total | $69,445,951 | Total | $61,234,802 |
| To date, 1868 | 64,308,723 | To date, 1868 | 49,465,520 |

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | Feb. 1, '68. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 136⅛@136⅞@136⅞ | 140⅝ |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 113⅛@113⅞@113⅛ | 111⅝ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 108⅞@109@108⅞ | 108 |
| U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s | 108@108⅞ | 104⅝ |
| New-York Central | 165⅛@162⅞ | 128⅞ |
| Erie | 38⅛@38⅛ | 74¾ |
| Rock Island | 132¾@129@130⅞ | 102¼ |
| Michigan Southern | 96⅛@93¾ | 88⅞ |
| Hudson River | 130⅛@134⅛ | 146⅝ |
| Northwestern | 83@83¾ | 60⅛ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 123⅛@120⅞ | 102¾ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 92⅛@95¾@91@92¾ | 97½ |
| Reading | 96⅞@98⅛@96⅞ | 95⅞ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 88⅛@92⅛@90¾ | 73⅝ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 37@39⅛@38⅛ | 32⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 120@119⅞ | 113 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 94¾ with Div.@82⅛xd | 65 |
| St. Paul Common | 73¾ with Div.@66⅛xd | 47¾ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 62⅛@66¾@63@64¾ | 47 |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 105⅞@107@105 | 110¾ |

The sales of Gold were ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. lower than the last transactions of Friday night. The market left off dull, after a comparatively moderate speculation through the day. There were no Exports by the day's steamers. The exports of Gold and Silver, of all descriptions, for the week, amount to $1,033,907. The Treasury Office received for Customs $2,290,227, and paid out Gold Interest to the amount of $1,718,215. The Banks lose $1,079,274 on their Gold average, and gain $725,450 in Greenbacks. The other departments of the present return are nearly even with last Monday. The Foreign Exchanges left off dull, 109½ for 60-day Bills and 110½@¾ Short Sight on London. Money in good request from the Brokers in Railway speculation at 7 ⅌ cent., and upon the Public Funds and Gold at 6@7 ⅌ cent. A steady market at the close of the week.

The Stock Exchange markets were dull on the Public Funds and steady on the Southern State Bonds and the Railway Mortgages; while the Railway Share operation was feverish and lower in the forenoon, and under very considerable excitement and depression after the One O'clock Board. The decline was common to the New-York and Western Roads and to Reading, ranging 1@1½@2 ⅌ cent. as compared with Friday's late quotations. Opinions differed widely on the Street as to the cause or purpose of the break in the market, and for a brief time the suspicion was current that there was some weak spot about to be developed among the great *Bull* cliques. But later in the day there was a sharp rally upon the Western list, which at least partially dissipated this theory, though the prevailing temper was still far from showing the confidence manifested on Friday.

In the afternoon (no regular Boards being held after 1 o'clock) the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, as compared with Friday night:

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 113⅞ | 113⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| American Gold Coin | 136⅛ | 136⅞ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109½ | 109½ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 67⅞ | 67⅞ |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 58 | 57½ |
| Missouri Bonds | 87 | 87 |
| North Carolina Bonds, old | 63½ | 63 |
| New-York Central | 163⅞ | 162⅛ |
| Erie Railway | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| Reading Railway | 97½ | 96⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 133⅞ | 130⅞ |
| Northwest Common | 84⅞ | 83¾ |
| Northwest Preferred | 92⅛ | 90¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 94⅛ | 93¾ |
| Pittsburg and Fort Wayne | 123⅛ | 120¾ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 95¾ | 92¾ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 120⅞ | 119⅞ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 96⅞ | *82⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 77⅛ | *66⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 66 | 64⅛ |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 105½ | 105 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 39⅛ | 38⅛ |

* Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881 | 111⅛ | 5-20 coup. '65 n. is | 108⅛ |
| 6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881 | 112⅛ | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 108⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 109⅝ | 5-20 coup., 1868 | 109 |
| 5-20 coup., 1862 | 113⅛ | 5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874 | 114 |
| 5-20 reg., 1864 | 109⅛ | 5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874 | 117 |
| 5-20 coup., 1864 | 109⅛ | 10-40 reg. | 105⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., 1865 | 109⅛ | 10-40 coup. | 108⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., 1865 | 110⅝ | 6s Currency | 101⅝ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan | 109⅛ | North Car. 6s. n. bds. | 61⅛ |
| N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan | 109⅛ | Missouri 6s | 86¾ |
| N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, '70 | 101⅛ | Louisiana 6s | 71⅛ |
| Michigan 7⅌c. war l'n | 100 | Louisiana 6s. levee bds. | 69¼ |
| Tennessee 6s. new bds. | 67⅝ | Louisiana 8s. levee bds. | 85 |
| Virginia 6s. ex. c. | 57⅛ | Connecticut 6s | 99 |
| Georgia 7s. new bds. | 92⅛ | Alabama 5s | 65¼ |
| North Carolina 6s | 63 | Alabama 8s | 92 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 134 | Continental | 98½ |
| Merchants' | 122 | Commonwealth | 106 |
| America | 146 | Impt'rs. & Trad'rs' | 127 |
| Phenix | 105 | Central National | 106 |
| Tradesmen's | 143 | Fourth National | 103 |
| National | 110 | Ninth National | 108 |
| Irving | 108 | Tenth National | 97 |
| Metropolitan | 138 | Oriental | 145 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 90¾ | Han. & St. Jo. con | 110 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 87 | Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext. | 94⅛ |
| N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n | 87 | Tol. & W. Equip. bds. | 77 |
| Erie 1st M. ext. | 101 | Gt. West'n 2d M. '93 | 78⅛ |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879 | 98 | Gal. & Chi. extended. | 99 |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 | 91¾ | Gal. & Chi. 2d M | 95 |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 | 87 | Chi. & R. I. 1st M | 100⅞ |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888 | 85⅛ | Chi. R. I. & P | 93⅛ |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77 | 89⅛ | Morris & Essex 1st M. | 97⅛ |
| Hd. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85 | 106 | Morris & Essex 2d M. | 93⅛ |
| Harlem 1st M | 100 | P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M | 100 |
| Mich. C. 8 ⅌ ct. '69-'72 | 118 | P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M | 97 |
| M. C. N. 1st M. 8s, '82 | 119 | P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M | 93 |
| C. B. & Q. 8⅌c. 1st M | 111 | Cleve. & P. 2d M | 92 |
| Mich. S. 8 ⅌ c. 2d M | 92⅛ | Cleve. & P. 3d M | 90 |
| M. S. & N. I. S. F.7⅌c. | 97⅛ | Cleve. & P. 4th M | 75 |
| P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 92⅛ | Chi. & Alton 1st M | 101 |
| Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ c. 1875 | 114⅛ | Chi. & Alton inc | 92 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 92⅛ | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 85 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf | 84 | Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s | 105⅛ |
| Alton & T.H. 2d M. inc | 77 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. | 94 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. | 98 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 92 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. | 91 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 84 |
| Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con | 94 | Chi. & Mil. 1st M | 89 |
| Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M | 92 | C. & Gt. East'n 1st M. | 86 |
| Han. & St. J. L. Gr. | 108¼ | | |

Receipts and disbursements at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31, 1868, by balance | | $87,901,169 |
| Receipts during the month: | | |
| Customs | $9,702,415 | |
| Gold notes | 10,964,000 | |
| Internal revenue | 2,064,045 | |
| Three per cent. certificates | 2,630,000 | |
| Post Office Department | 1,310,171 | |
| Transfers | 5,093,435 | |
| Patent fees | 4,161 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,493,596 | |
| Disbursing accounts | 7,838,940 | |
| Assay Office | 8,439 | |
| Interest accounts | 19,517,871— | 60,627,078 |
| Total | | $148,528,247 |
| Payments: | | |
| Treasury drafts | $35,275,843 | |
| Post Office drafts | 1,372,982 | |
| Disbursing accounts | 9,542,644 | |
| Assay Office | 137,552 | |
| Interest accounts, viz.: In coin | 18,513,453 | |
| Do. in currency | 12,017— | 64,854,492 |
| Balance | | $83,673,755 |
| Balance to credit Treasurer United States | $73,567,917 | |
| Do. disbursing accounts | 8,287,866 | |
| Do. Assay Office | 1,701,131 | |
| Do. interest accounts | 116,839— | 83,673,755 |
| Receipts for customs in January, '69 | | 9,702,415 |
| Receipts for customs in January, '68 | | 7,204,589 |
| Increase in 1869 | | $2,497,826 |

The Coupons due this day on the First Mortgage Bonds of the North Shore Railroad Company, Staten Island, will be paid at the office of SMITH, SEAVER & BOWEN, Bankers and Brokers, No. 8 Broad-street.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* of Thursday, says:

"The stockholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad are preparing for vigorous war against the Erie Company. They voted to sustain the action of the Directors in protesting against the transfer of the lease held by the Atlantic and Great Western Company to the Erie Company. The new Board of Directors was authorized to take measures to receive the control of the road, it being claimed that under the laws of Ohio the Atlantic and Great Western has forfeited its lease of the Cleveland and Mahoning Road, by attempting to transfer it to a corporation out of the State."

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, No. 254, 25x106 | $140,000 |
| Cherry-st., No. 17, 22.9x65.11x8x59.3 | 6,500 |
| Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100 | 35,500 |
| Eldridge-st., w. s., lot No. 554, Delancy estate, 25x100 | 31,000 |
| Monroe-st., n. s., 239.6 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 95.1x48x191.6x95x48 | 33,000 |
| Lexington-av., n. e. of 48th-st., 20x51.6 | 10,000 |
| 1st-av., n. e. cor. 71st-st., 102.2x113 | 12,800 |
| 8th-av., n. w. cor. 148th-st., irregular | 250 |
| 32d-st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x71 | 15,000 |
| 32d-st., s. s., 160.2 ft. w. of Madison-av., 21.10x98.9 | 48,000 |
| 33d-st., n. s., 372 ft. w. of 7th-av., 98.9x14 | 10,500 |
| 37th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 10x98.9 | 450 |
| 46th-st., No. 155 East, 16.8x100.5 | 21,400 |
| 48th-st., n. s., 51.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.6x20 | 5,000 |
| 51st-st., s. e. corner of Beekman-place, 25x100 | 38,000 |
| 80th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 19 and 20, Harlem Commons, deed dated 1866 | 3,575 |
| 61st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 80x100.5 | 16,000 |
| 115th-st., s. s. 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 200x100 | 84,000 |
| 117th-st., s. s., 31.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.10x64.11 | 8,000 |
| 120th-st., n. s., 377.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 12.6x100.10 | 500 |
| 120th-st., n. s., 365 ft. e. of 4th-av., 12.6x100.10 | 2,500 |
| 123d-st., n. s., between 3d and 4th avs | 6,000 |
| 124th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., 196.5x199.7x1.7x22.10x100.11 | 13,000 |
| 127th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 99.11x100 | 11,200 |
| 132d-st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x99.11 | 10,800 |
| 137th-st., n. s., centre line of block between 10th and 11th avs., 150x100 | 9,500 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beekman-st., No. 96, store, 3 years, per year | $5,000 |
| Broadway, No. 537, lofts, &c., 37½x200, 3 years, per year | 21,000 |
| Broadway, No. 541, lofts, &c., 37½x200, 3 years, per year | 19,000 |
| Broadway, No. 541, lofts, &c., 37x200, 3 years, per year | 19,000 |
| Broadway, Nos. 448 and 450, floor and basement, 5 years, per year | 25,000 |
| Broadway, No. 448, 21 years, per year | 11,000 |
| Broadway, No. 450, 21 years, per year | 11,000 |
| Chambers-st., Nos. 200 and 202, 1 year, 6½ months, per year | 2,250 |
| South-st., No. 58, (store, &c.) 5 years, per year | 11,000 |
| 12th-st., No. 517 E., (store, &c.) 5 years, 3 mos., per year | 300 |
| 50th-st., s. s., 701 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, 21 years, per year | 320 |
| 8th-av., No. 170, 3 years and 8 months | 1,800 |
| 9th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., 25x100, 5 years, per year | 280 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, s. s., 75 ft. e. of Alabama-av., 25x100 | $800 |
| Bond and Dean sts., s. e. corner, 20x95 | 8,500 |
| Catharine-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 25x100 | 1,100 |
| Clinton and Degraw sts., s. w. corner, 115x100x25x50x50 | 65,000 |
| Cumberland-st., e. s., 98.4 ft. n. of Atlantic-st., 20x100 | 10,000 |
| Dean-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 | 8,700 |
| Fleet-st., w. s., 137 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 61.11x12.11x58.7x12.6 | 1,400 |
| Fort Green-place, w. s., 321 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 81.1x4.7x18.5x85x21 | 7,000 |
| Luqueer-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20x100 | 1,000 |
| Leonard-st., s. s., 75.11 ft. n. of Van Cott-st., 22x100 | 1,800 |
| Marion-st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100 | 1,150 |
| Richardson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 50x100 | 400 |
| Smith and Jackson sts., s. w. corner, 25x100 | 1,000 |
| Truxton-st., s. s., 276 ft. e. of Stone-av., 38x38x22x40.6x40.6x22 | 1,065 |
| Truxton-st., s. s., 232 ft. e. of Stone-av., 33x38x44x38x38x41 | 2,100 |
| Van Buren-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100 | 1,800 |
| Warren-st., n. s., 128.8 ft. e. of Bond-st., 26x100 | 17,500 |
| South 3d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th-st., 20x100 | 7,000 |
| 5th-st., w. s., 225 ft. w. of Union-st., 25x100 | 8,200 |
| South 5th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 7th-st., 20x92.9 | 5,000 |
| North 5th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x100 | 3,400 |
| 14th-st., s. s., 381 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x88.2 | 1,000 |
| 14th-st., s. s., 491 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x86.10 | 1,500 |
| 6th-st., s. s., 217.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20.1x100 | 5,000 |
| De Kalb-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 75x200 | 10,000 |
| Graham-av. and Skillman-st., n. e. corner, 50x100 | 2,200 |
| Sigel-av., e. s., 425 ft. e. of Division-av., 50x100 | 500 |
| Washington-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 62.5x22x48x45x20x77x63 | 2,000 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Carroll-st., No. 33, house, 3 years, per year | $700 |
| Fulton-av., 1 door w. of Albany-av., house, 5 years, per year | 800 |
| Hicks and Union sts., s. e. corner, store, 3 years, per year | 1,100 |
| Johnson-st., No. 167, (E. D.,) store, 3½ years, per year | 420 |

*Queen's County—Astoria.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Wardell-st., s. e. s., 400 ft. n. e. of Franklin-st., 100x150 | $4,200 |

*North Hempstead.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Titus to Plains road, e. s., adjoining Powell's, 61 acres | $5,000 |

*West Flushing.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Locust-st., n. s., lot No. 840, 50x100 | $500 |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Greenburg.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lot No. 14, map Livingston's Landing, 40x120 | $300 |

*Morrisania.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexander-av. and 133d-st., n. w. cor., 200x400; Alexander-av. and 134th-st., n. w. cor., 200x425 | $115,000 |
| Alexander-av. and 135th-st., n. w. cor., 200x300; 135th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 150x125 | 135,000 |
| Morris-av. and 136th-st., n. w. cor., 200x575; 135th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Morris-av., 200x300 | 90,000 |
| Morris-av. and 134th-st., n. w. cor., 200x350; Morris-av. and 131st-st., s. w. cor., 150x200; 130th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Morris-av., 200x475 | 95,000 |
| Morris-av and 131st-st., n. w. cor., 200x225; Willis-av. and 131st-st., n. e. cor., 200x425; 130th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Morris-av., 100x200 | 80,000 |
| River-av., e. s., 400 ft. n. of James-st., 100x125 | 5,720 |
| 132d-st. and Alexander-av., s. e. corner, 200x281; 134th-st., s. s., 131 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 75x100; 134th-st., n. s., 156 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100 | 50,000 |
| 132d-st. and Willis-av., s. w. corner, 200x331; 133d-st. and Alexander-av., s. e. corner, 500x200 | 115,000 |
| 137th-st. and Morris-av., s. e. corner, 200x440; 134th-st. and Morris-av., n. e. corner, 100x100; 133d-st. and Morris-av., s. e. corner, 200x400 | 70,000 |
| 137th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Alexander-av., 200x350; Blocks Nos. 1 and 8, C. S. Brown's property | 133,000 |
| Blocks Nos. 31, 33, 35, and 37, C. S. Brown's property; 135th-st. and Morris-av., s. e. corner, 355x125 | 155,000 |

*West Farms.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur-st., w. s., Berrian & Duffy's prop., 50x121 | $350 |
| Arthur-st., w. s., Berrian & Duffy's prop., 25x121 | 175 |
| Avenue B, n. w. s., 215 ft. s. of Macomb's Dam road, 50x125 | 400 |

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown-st. and Waverley-place, n. w. corner, 100x125 | $1,450 |
| Fairmount-av., e. s., 250 ft. from West Bank-st., 50x100 | 500 |
| Kinney-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Washington-st., 30x100 | 5,200 |
| Lush-st., w. s., 2 lots, 37x95 and 38x96 | 2,000 |
| Orange-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of E. L. Conklin's line, 25x100 | 1,000 |
| 2d-st., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Orange-av., 95x150 | 2,400 |
| Meadow land on Morris' Creek, R. Standish's, 12½ acres | 10,000 |

*Belleville.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Division-st., indefinite, rear lot, 113x200 | $1,650 |

*Caldwell.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hush property, 6 lots, 49 92-100 acres | $2,350 |

*Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Elizabeth-st., n. s., adjoining W. J. Herdsman's property, 25x164 | $525 |

*East Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Steuben-st., e. s., 230 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 25x150 | $375 |

*Montclair.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mountain-av., D. E. Collins' property | $4,000 |

*Jersey City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Green-st., w. s., 39 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 28x50 | $9,500 |
| Jersey-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 12x100 | 5,500 |
| Steuben-st., s. s., 241 ft. from Warren-st., 20x100 | 4,450 |
| South 1st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 50x100 | 6,500 |

*Hoboken—West Hoboken.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bloomfield-st., w. s., 151 ft. n. of 8th-st., 22x100 | 10,000 |
| Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, block No. 137; Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, block No. 131, Coster estate, each lot 25x100 | 3,400 |
| Lot No. 34, Moreau property, 25x100 | 1,500 |
| Lot No. 34, Moreau property, 25x100 | 500 |

*Hudson City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles-st., n. s., lots Nos. 99 and 100, Johnsonville, 50x100 | $2,950 |
| Lots Nos. 65 and 66, map of Chelsea, 50x100 | 750 |
| Terrace-av., e. s., lot No. 72, block No. 6, Hudson City Land Association map, 25x100 | 340 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. One thousand miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent. on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The Road is completed, and the net earnings for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the entire Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. Price 97½ and the accrued interest in currency. Parties purchasing before Feb. 1, will get the benefit of the premium on Coupons maturing on that date. For further particulars, apply to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States Gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 69 | Barley, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bbls | 2,085 | Malt, bushels | 515 |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | .... |
| Cornmeal, bbls | 162 | Pork, bbls | .... |
| Cornmeal, bags | 1,962 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 277 |
| Wheat, bushels | .... | Lard, pkgs | .... |
| Corn, bushels | 24,025 | Beef, tcs. and bbls | 703 |
| Rye, bushels | .... | Whisky, bbls | 390 |
| Oats, bushels | 8,085 | Petroleum, bbls | .... |

ASHES—Have been in request at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and nominally $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock, 1,079 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been a fair inquiry for Rio, and a moderate call has been noted for other kinds, at unaltered prices. We quote Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 14½.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., all in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has advanced a fraction on a more active business, influenced by the more favorable foreign advices. Sales have been reported of 7,912 bales (of which 1,275 bales were to arrive,) including 781 bales to spinners, 2,138 bales to speculators, 2,326 bales to shippers, and 2,717 bales in transit. Also, 300 bales Low Middling for March delivery, at 28¼c.@28½c. ⅌ ℔. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this date, notice the week's movements thus: Our market for the week ending last evening has been steady, closing quiet with quotations barely maintained. The total sales for the week have been 18,111 bales, of which 9,271 were to spinners, 3,304 bales to speculators, 2,911 bales to exporters, and 2,625 bales in transit. Sales of average Middlings as follows: For February, 100 bales at 29c. Sales of average Low Middlings: For February, 400 bales at 27¾c.; 300 bales at 28¼c., and 225 bales at 28⅜c.; for March, 350 bales at 28c., and 500 bales at 28¼c.; for April, 100 bales at 28c.; for February and March, 100 bales at 28c.; for March and April, 250 bales at 28c. Also 600 bales at private terms. There is a good supply of Cotton offering on the market, and the stock is steadily increasing. The receipts at the ports are good, and the estimates of the crop are from 2,500,000 to 2,700,000 bales. The exports from this port for the week are: To Liverpool, 1,359 bales; to Hamburg, 450 bales; to Havre, 184 bales; to Rotterdam, 22 bales. Total, 2,015 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 18,110 bales; to the Continent, 3,543 bales Total, 21,653 bales. The dry goods market steady, with fair sales. We have this week taken account of the stock of Cotton at this port and find it to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In warehouses, bales | 58,985 |
| On shipboard not cleared, bales | 2,200 |
| Total | 61,185 |

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 26½@¾ | 26¾@7 | 27@¼ | 27¼@½ |
| Good Ordinary | 27½@¾ | 27¾@8 | 28@¼ | 28¼@½ |
| Low Middling | 28½ | 28¾ | 29 | 29¼ |
| Middling | 29½ | 29½ | 29¾ | 30 |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 18,609 |
| Receipts last week | 25,981 |
| Receipts preceding week | 25,514 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 91,818 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868 | 887,195 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 677,691 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 632,320 |
| Exports since Tuesday | 472 |
| Exports since Jan 1 | 32,302 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1868 | 212,221 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 338,551 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 375,852 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 61,185 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates | 1,331,000 |
| Receipts same time in 1867 | 1,196,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 2,240,282 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867 | 4,592,988 |
| Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates | 665,000 |
| Exports same time last year | 661,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 1,657,015 |
| Exports preceding Cotton year | 1,558,787 |
| Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates | 329,000 |
| Estimated stock, same time last year | 353,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868 | 38,130 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 80,298 |
| Crop of 1867-8 | 2,430,893 |
| Crop of 1866-7 | 1,951,988 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 5,900 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 85@$7 20; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 20@$7 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 20 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 75@$6 25 |
| Extra State | 6 85@ 7 60 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 6 65@11 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds | 6 80@ 7 20 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 25@11 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 65@11 00 |
| Common to Fancy Extra Missouri | 8 30@13 25 |

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 280 bbls. at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is very quiet at $5 25@$8 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $8 50@$11 for new extras, ⅌ 196 ℔s; sales, 125 sacks. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 20@$7 40 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $4@$5 for Western; $4 60 for Jersey and $5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and further depressed in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 30,000 bushels, including so-called No. 1 Spring, poor, at $1 63; common to very good No. 2 Spring, $1 58@$1 62½, in store and afloat; Mixed do., Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, $1 55@$1 57 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been moderately dealt in at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels at 91c.@94c. for New Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 08 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 90c.@98c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at $1 45@$1 52½ ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in limited demand at uniform rates. Sales 4,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at $2 15, afloat, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $2 05@$2 15 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been less active and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels Western at 74c.@74½c., in store, and 77c. afloat, and 77c., buyer 90 days, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues quiet and heavy at 80c.@85c. for shipping and 95c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw is scarce and quiet at 90c.@$1 25 for long and short, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including American, at 5c.@14c. for new, and 2c.@5c. for old, ⅌ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@14c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c., ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 28,968 hides; sales and resales, 143,600 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 2,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27 ℔s., 22c., gold, usual selection; 36,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 21½@22½ ℔s., 23c., gold, usual selection; 6,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, to arrive, 22 ℔s., 20¾c.@21c., gold, as they run; 2,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, Army, to arrive, 20 ℔s., private terms; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, to arrive, 11 ℔s., 25c., gold, usual selection; 24,900 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21@21½ ℔s., 22¾c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Corrientes, to arrive, 20 ℔s., private terms; 22,200 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 ℔s., 22¾c.@23c. gold, usual selection; 800 Dry California, 23 ℔s., 22c., gold, usual selection; 7,100 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 21@28 ℔s., private terms; 3,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 18@20 ℔s., private terms; 600 Dry Central American, 20 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry Rio Hache, 20 ℔s., private terms; 9,000 Texas, part to arrive, 24 ℔s., private terms; 1,300 Dry and Dry Salted New-Orleans, 20@30 ℔s., private terms; 2,700 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 40@45 ℔s., part 12⅝c., gold, usual selection; 7,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande, part to arrive from Europe, 41@50 ℔s., 12½c.@12⅝c. gold, usual selectiin; 5,800 Wet Salted Texas, part to arrive, 50@80 ℔s., part 13c.; 1,400 Wet Salted Western, 50 ℔s., private terms; 700 City Slaughters, 50@55 ℔s., 12½c.@13c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 14,400 (same time last year 157,600—year before, 35,000,) as follows: 8,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 5,000 Dry Texas; 600 Wet Salted Para.

LEATHER—An active movement is noted in Sole at very firm prices. Week's receipts, 48,000 Sides.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 57c.@59c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 50@$4 75; Resin at $2 50@$8 25 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 75@$4. Pitch at $3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 12½@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 75; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 01@$1 04; Olive, $1 87½@$1 90 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in request and held more confidently at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@28c. for Crude in bbls., and 36½c.@39c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $30 50@$30 62½ for New Mess; $30 for Old Mess; $28 50@$29 50 for Prime Mess; $30 25@$30 50 for Thin Mess, and $25 25@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,600 bbls. New Mess, March delivery, seller's option, part at $31 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 13¾c.@14¼c. for Western, and 14¼c.@14¾c. for City, ⅌ ℔. Cut Meats continue in good request, but at irregular prices. Sales equal to 450 packages, at 17¼c.@18½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13½c.@14¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. The main call has been for pickled meats, especially hams. Bacon continues in moderate request at unaltered prices. Sales 200 boxes, including Cumberlands at 16c., and Short Rib at 17c., ⅌ ℔. Lard has been in moderate demand and rather steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@21c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 20c.@20¼c. for City, and 20¼c.@20½c. for Good to Prime Western Steam ⅌ ℔. Sales were also reported of 2,250 tierces Prime Steam, including buyer next week at 20⅝c., seller March, on private terms, and seller six months at 19½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef has been in light request, yet quoted steady at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in moderate demand, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $31@$37 ⅌ tierce; sales 240 tierces. Beef Hams are quiet at $30@$35 ⅌ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in demand at our quotations:

BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔ | 43 | @45 |
| Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔ | 42 | @44 |
| Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔ | 41 | @43 |
| Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔ | 40 | @42 |
| Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔ | 38 | @40 |
| State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ ℔ | 45 | @47 |
| State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ ℔ | 42 | @43 |
| Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ ℔ | 41 | @43 |
| Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ ℔ | 38 | @40 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔ | 38 | @40 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ ℔ | 35 | @37 |
| Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔ | 33 | @36 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔ | 32 | @35 |
| Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ ℔ | 28 | @30 |
| Common Western, ⅌ ℔ | 25 | @27 |

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ ℔ | 20 | @21 |
| Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ ℔ | 17 | @19 |
| Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ ℔ | 18 | @19 |
| Farm dairies, fair to good | 15 | @17 |
| Orange County, Skimmed Cheese | 9 | @13 |

SKINS—Deer have been quiet and weak in price, including Honduras, 43c.@49c.; Nicaragua, 42c.@45c.; Bolivar, 32c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Central American, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 45c.@50c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Goat have been in demand and quoted steady, including Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ⅌ ℔; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacao, 42½c.@50c.; Cape, 47½c.@50c.; Madras, 60c.@70c., each.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 520 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@14c., and 270 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 13c.@15⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 ℔s. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; also, 35,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17c.@19½c., and 30,000 ℔s. Grease at 12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 3,000 bales Cotton at 3-32d., by sail, and 3-16d. by steamer, ⅌ ℔; 1,660 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 49,500 bushels Grain at 6¾d.@7¼d. ⅌ bushel; 500 tierces Lard, by steamer, at 30s., and 50 boxes Bacon, by do., at 30s. ⅌ ton. For London, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.

## DRY GOODS.

PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.

$15.

FRENCH CASSIMERE PANTS.

SPECIAL SALE FOR 30 DAYS FROM FEBRUARY 1, TO CLOSE OUT OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FINE FRENCH CASSIMERES.

G. LOCKWOOD,
No. 536 Broadway.

**THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,**

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF;

**REGARDLESS OF COST.**

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c. &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

**JACKSONS' MOURNING STORE,**

NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will make large additions to their POPULAR STOCK OF CHEAP HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c., &c., prior to the removal of their retail branch to the NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

A fine line of FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,
At $2 50, $3 and $3 50 per dozen,
(Formerly $3 50, $4 and $5;)
1,000 DOZEN FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,
EXTRA SIZE AND SLIGHTLY SOILED,
From $3 to $6 per dozen;
A LOT OF TOWELING, INCLUDING SOME
REAL RUSSIA CRASH, at 12½ cents per yard;
5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS,
from $1 50 to $4 per dozen, (worth $2 50 to $6;)
EXTRA SIZE AND QUALITY NAPKINS,
at $5 per dozen;
A FINE LINE OF
DAMASK, BREAKFAST AND DINNER SETS;
NAPKINS AND CLOTHS TO MATCH,
from $8 50 to $40 the set;
GOOD 8-4 PURE LINEN SHEETINGS,
at 90 cents per yard;
40 PIECES EXTRA WIDTH
at $1 and $1 25, (worth $1 50 and $1 75;)
100 PIECES
SUPER PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
FINE AND STOUT, ONLY 90 CENTS PER YARD,
(usual price 90 cents;)
10-4 EXTRA QUALITY
AMERICAN BLANKETS,
AT $5 50 PER PAIR;
100 PAIRS
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
AT $6 PER PAIR, (cost $10 to import;)
REAL SHAKER FLANNELS,
ONLY 30 CENTS PER YARD.
Also just received SEVERAL CASES
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
all sizes, including the celebrated
COLORED CENTRE EXHIBITION QUILT,
WITH TOILET SETS TO MATCH,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

CORSETS.

AT GAYNOR'S.

We will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 1.

150 DOZEN ELEGANT COUTILLE CORSETS, at 85 cents a pair, just received per steamer *Hammonia*, about two months too late for our wholesale trade. We will, therefore, clear them off at the above price. They are really worth $2 50 per pair, and as after May we intend to keep but one store, we are compelled to reduce our immense stock.

We have also received another invoice of our well-known FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS, suitable for all figures. CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' WAISTS. ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES, In SWISS, ORGANDIE, &c., on hand and made to order.

The trade supplied on liberal terms.

THOMAS H. GAYNOR, Importer,
Nos. 765 and 824 Broadway.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R. H. | | MACY. |
| R. H. | DRY GOODS | MACY. |
| R. H. | AND | MACY. |
| R. H. | FANCY GOODS, | MACY. |
| R. H. | | MACY. |
| R. H. | AT POPULAR PRICES. | MACY. |
| R. H. | 14th-st. and 6th-av. | MACY. |

## PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Feb. 1, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids for Supplies advertised*," will be received at this office until the 5th inst. for the following supplies of the *very best quality*, to be delivered *free of expense*, at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

30,000 ℔s. Flange, 22,664 ℔s. Thimble, 1,266 ℔s. Hoop, 147,664 ℔s. Round, 12,002 ℔s. Square, 4,848 ℔s. best charcoal flange, and 5,027 ℔s. Plate Iron, 746 feet Lap-welded Boiler Tubes, 17,464 ℔s. Iron Cut and 1,764 ℔s. finishing Nails, 79 ℔s. Blue and 11 ℔s. Gimp Tacks; all the above of *assorted sizes*—to be of the best quality American refined iron, of which the Commander of the Yard must be furnished with satisfactory evidence; the iron to be true to the given sizes, neither red nor cold short; to bear a tensile strain of 60,000 ℔s. per square inch; of section, free from cracks, seams, flaws, blisters, hollows, ragged ends or edges, or other defects; the ends to be cut off square to sound iron, and the plate iron to stand flanging; 23,909 ℔s. Iron Spikes (*assorted sizes*) best American refined iron, to be hand-made; the round heads to be flat, and not less in thickness than 3-5ths the size of the Iron Spike, and in diameter twice the thickness of the Iron Spike, to be well pointed; 824 Ship Augers *without* and 64 *with* screws, (*assorted sizes*,) L'Hommedieu's; 112 plug Bitts, (*assorted*,) Cook's; 3 narrow Axes, handled; 56 dowel Bitts, (*assorted*;) 8 Cutters, 30" x4," *Stover's Planer*, 2 Cutters, 6" x4;" 1 Steam Gauge, 80 ℔s. to the square inch, per sample; 1 set Plane Irons, *Wright & Smith's Moulding Machine*; 1 set Plane Irons, *Ball & Williams' Planing Machine*; 6 Circular Saws, (assorted;) 16 Cross Cut and 4 Fattock Saws, (*Cast Steel*;) 11 Hand Hack Saws, (*Cast Steel*,) "*Stubbs*;" 32 Jig Saws, (assorted;) 4 Mill Saws, 7 ft.x9 in., No. 7 Wire Gauge; 4 Tube Scrapers, for Boilers; 33 Shovels and 8 Scoop Shovels, (*Cast Steel*;) 1 Grindstone, 6 feet diameter, 6 inches thick, (*Nova Scotia*;) 9 parallel Vices, Cast Iron, Steel Faces, (assorted numbers,) *Stephens*; 8 Washita Whetstones, dressed, 1 ℔ each, and 2 Monkey Wrenches, 12 and 6 inches long, *Coe's* bright; all articles to be of the best quality and free from all defects.

Samples will be shown and further information furnished by *Naval Constructor B. F. Delano*, at the Navy Yard; all the above articles to supply deficiencies under the contracts of JOSEPH LOW for Classes Nos. 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 51 and 53, dated July 8, 1868.

8,000 ℔s. White Lead, and 1,500 ℔s. White Zinc in oil (25 and 50-℔. Kegs.)

3,500 ℔s. Lamp Black.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

250 ℔s. pure Beeswax.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award *each article or item separately*, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery (*within twenty days*) of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars may be obtained at this office. Proposals *not* duly indorsed on the envelope and *not made* in all respects to conform with this *advertisement and blank forms furnished*, will not be considered. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, by the undersigned, at the Essex-st. Depot, in Hackensack, N. J., for the graduation of culverts, bridges and track of the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad, to a point near the New-York State line, a distance of about 9½ miles.

The maps, profile plans and specifications of the above work may be seen at the office of L. W. Post, Chief Engineer, in Hudson City, N. J., until the 3d of February, and afterward at the Depot in Hackensack.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals which they may deem it for their interest not to accept.

D. P. PATTERSON, President,
H. and N. Y. Ext. R. R. Co.

DATED, New-York, Jan. 25, 1869.

## TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD in a private family where she could instruct children in French and German as an equivalent. Address TEACHER, International Academy, 36 2d-av.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE a governess of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such, will address No. 272 West 25th-st.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## INSTRUCTION.

ONE DAY ONLY.

Not for all time, but for a day, viz., MONDAY, Feb. 1, the subscriber will receive new pupils for a full course of WRITING LESSONS, for the nominal sum of FIVE DOLLARS, guaranteeing a rapid and elegant handwriting to every pupil, old or young. Full success or the money will be refunded. Every pupil will receive the individual instruction of the subscriber. Names must be registered on Monday, 1st inst., from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Pupils will have until the 1st of May to finish their lessons if desired.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
The reputed Penman of America.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855, Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau. To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent and exchange School properties. Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE. All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constantly Early applications desirable. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st. N. Y.

ACADEMY OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 25 Bond-st. Classes and private Lessons. French language, literature, Latin, Greek. Prof. J. L. PARRAIN. French, German and literature. Prof. A. ENGEL. Italian language and literature. Prof. ANTONIO BIAGGI.

FRENCH AND GERMAN Thoroughly learnt with an English tutor, assisted by French and German Professors. For prospectuses and reference to parents of pupils apply to Mr. WM. WASHAM, Darmstadt, near the Rhine; or to Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Editor, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18.—Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 809 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penman.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY FOR SMALL Boys, Flushing, L. I., under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Terms per session, including board, tuition, washing and mending, $160. Second session commences Feb. 1, 1869.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I. Terms per session, including board, tuition, washing and bedding, $125. Second session commences Feb. 1, 1869.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—Spring Term opens Feb. 23; circulars at Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., of Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIversity, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMInary, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869. F. A. ANDREU.

## MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS of six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF PIANO-fortes can be seen at the Factory and Warerooms of JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. These instruments have the agraffe treble, and for tone, elegance of finish, and great durability are unsurpassed by any other makers in America. Fully warranted six years.

A.—GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE City.—Superb 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte at half price; most celebrated City makers; warranted for five years; finished in the most magnificent style; rich tone; must be seen to be described. At BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Rooms, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

A 6-OCTAVE ENGLISH GRAND PIano, in good order, will be sold for $75; a 6½-octave rosewood piano, for $100. Also second-hand melodeons and organs at great bargains for cash, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A RARE CHANCE—STEINWAY & SON rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, overstrung bass, good as new, for nearly half-price. Also, rosewood piano-forte, full iron frame, old established makers, $150. Apply at No. 26 4th-av.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed on sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING up our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and second-hand melodeons and organs of three first-class makers, and take from $5 to $10 monthly until paid.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE B. CLAFLIN, EDWARD E. EAMES and EDWARD W. BANCROFT, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR JOHNSTON, defendant.—Place of trial City and County of New-York.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty-one 84-100 dollars, with interest from the 27th day of July, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1868.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1869, nunc pro tunc, as of Aug. 19, 1868.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
ja4-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against J. F. NOUNNAN and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Jo. F. Nounnan & Co.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest thereon from 20th October, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1869.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1869.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE,
ja25-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
"LA PERICHOLE." Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thelen, M. Anjac, M. Ledoc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 4th-av.
"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddard, Mark Lemb, Edmonds, Miss Ellen Newton, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Gratian, Mr. Beckett and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddard, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Risarelli. Messrs. Carrier, Lefevre, Beckers, Genet, Petit and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PLEBEIAN DAUGHTER. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John E. Owens.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon — DRAMA and FARCE. Evening — FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Miss Alice Dunning Norman, Lingard, Laton, and others.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ETHIOP, SKELETON WITNESS, ONE GLASS MORE, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE RIVALS, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

PACKER INSTITUTE,
Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, "As You Like It." By Prof. Raymond.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

It is rumored in Paris that the Greek Government has determined to accede to the terms adopted by the Peace Conference. The Russian Government has urged such a course.

The Papal Nuncio at Madrid has determined to withdraw from Spain. All the representatives of other Powers have united in protesting against the insults he has received from the Provisional Government.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. CONNESS, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported adversely to the bill to incorporate the National Gold and Silver Mining Company of Washington, D. C. Another long discussion took place on the proposition to use the Rotunda of the Capitol on Inauguration Day. Mr. CRAGIN advocated the reconsideration of the vote refusing its use, and explained that it was now proposed to have a reception therein and not a ball. The Senate finally refused to reconsider by a vote of 29 to 21. Consideration of the special order for the day, the suffrage amendment, was postponed, and the Appropriation bills were taken up and considered in its stead. Three, the Pension, the Naval and the Military Academy Appropriation bills, were amended and passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and passed, providing for the payment of the compensation of collectors or assessors to assistant collectors or assistant assessors who may perform the duties of collectors or assessors, on account of their suspension or illness. A vote was reached on the suffrage amendment. All amendments were rejected, and the joint resolution passed by the necessary two-thirds—yeas 150, nays 42. In Committee of the Whole the Indian Appropriation bill was considered for an hour, and then Mr. WOODWARD made an address in opposition to Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill. The House adjourned at 4:45 o'clock.

### GENERAL.

It is said that certain overtures have been made to the United States Government by the authorities of Hayti and San Domingo, which, if successfully carried out, will result in the annexation of those islands to the United States. At a special meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs on Saturday, it is said, for the discussion of the matter, it was decided to report a resolution in the Senate to-day declaring, in substance, that the Government would cheerfully accept and ratify any negotiations coming from the proper civil authorities and people of Hayti and San Domingo, having in view an intention to become a part of the territory of the United States.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* was robbed, a month or more ago, of $5,000 in Mexican coin, shipped from Guaymas by WELLS, FARGO & Co., while on the voyage from the Gulf to San Francisco. How the robbery was committed was, until recently, a mystery, as there were no indications that the room in which the treasure was stored had been broken open. It has been found that the men had cut their way through a bulkhead separating the treasure room from a coal-bunker, and after getting out the treasure had replaced the plug in its original position and effectually concealed all trace of their operations. They then took the sacks, and a box containing the money, and, fastening a long line between them, threw them into the sea at La Paz. Suspected parties who had been watched were discovered grappling for the money at the point where it was sunk, and, when they had brought up a portion of it, they were taken into custody. Four thousand dollars were recovered.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Collector of Taxes for Geneseo, was attacked near the village on Friday night by two highwaymen, brutally beaten, bound hand and foot, robbed of $26 in greenbacks and thrown by the roadside insensible. When he returned to consciousness he managed to free his feet from the shackles, and walked to Geneseo with his hands bound, and gave an alarm. The townspeople turned out and scoured the country round, but, at last accounts, had not found the criminals. Mr. WILLIAMS at the time of the attack was returning to his home about two miles from the village, on the Cuylerville road. He had been to town to deposit the money in the Geneseo Valley Railroad Bank, but was unable to do so, as the bank was closed.

Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Boston, recently elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New-York, has formally accepted the call, in a letter to the Committee of the Convention appointed to inform him of his election.

The steamship *Herman Livingston*, Capt. W. S. CHESEMAN, from Savannah the 26th instant, with merchandise and passengers, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser WALTER PYM has our thanks for late Savannah papers.

The Texas Convention has refused to enter in its journals a protest signed by one-third of its members against the resolutions of the majority for the division of the State. The Commissioners to Washington, from the Convention, are all in favor of the division. The minority have been denied a hearing.

It is reported that a letter has been received in Washington from Collector SMYTHE, authorizing the withdrawal of his name for confirmation as Minister to Russia.

Two French vessels were recently seized by the Haytian Government in the harbor of St. Marc, charged with running the blockade. The French Admiral commanding in those waters immediately compelled the Government to release them. He contended that there was no sufficient blockade kept up at the Haytian ports, and that the fact of a man-of-war running into them occasionally did not constitute a blockade. The reported capture of Aux Cayes by SALNAVE is not confirmed. It is thought, however, that this city, as also the towns of Jacmel and Jeremie, will speedily surrender.

WILLIAM H. GREEN, charged with the murder of his wife, and convicted of murder in the first degree by the Supreme Court in Litchfield County, Conn., and sentenced to be hanged, has just had a new trial. A prisoner in the State Prison, who was in the Litchfield jail when GREEN was there, testified that GREEN acknowledged to him that he gave poison to his wife. Circumstantial evidence strongly confirmed this testimony, but the jury did not agree—nine being for murder in the first degree, and three for acquittal. GREEN will have another new trial in April.

Toward 7 o'clock yesterday evening two unknown men entered the building No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-street. They proceeded to the second floor of the premises, occupied as a gambling saloon, and seizing Mr. WILLIAM MOREY, an *habitué* of the place, who was alone at the time, bound and gagged him, and afterward despoiled him of $7,700 in current funds and of jewelry valued at $1,000. The robbers escaped.

A terrible outrage was committed on Saturday night in the liquor saloon No. 1 Ridge-street, on the person of a young woman from the country, named MARY VELASCO, who had been enticed in there by a ruffian named JAMES KENNY. He was subsequently arrested.

Rev. W. C. VAN METER, founder of the Howard Mission, has retired from the management of that institution.

A very large meeting of tailors was held yesterday afternoon at Harmony Hall, with a view of taking measures to procure an advance of wages for those who work for ready-made clothing houses. The grievances did not extend to those who do custom work. Three-fourths of those present were Germans.

Cotton was decidedly more active and firmer on Saturday. Breadstuffs were generally cheaper and less sought after. Provisions were in more request. Pork and Lard closed with more steadiness. Groceries salable at full prices. The Freight market showed more animation, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

### Gen. Grant and Political Parties.

Gen. GRANT is coming to this City this week to enjoy the last play-spell he is likely to get for some years. Next week he will be officially informed that he is President elect, and then his troubles will begin. His first duty will be to select his Cabinet; and it seems to be pretty generally understood that he regards this as a matter of more immediate concern to himself than to anybody else,—one upon which, therefore, volunteer advice is not desired.

Meantime we hear from Washington that the feeling among leading Republicans is becoming one of intense and painful anxiety. Their advice has not been asked; they have not been informed of the General's intentions; they haven't the slightest idea what course he intends to pursue; and the political future seems to them, as a matter of course, wrapped in impenetrable gloom. The main point of anxiety and of doubt is whether the General intends to take and follow the advice of the party, in his official action, or to "set up for himself"—follow the dictates of his own judgment and act upon his own sense of justice and sound policy. All experience, it is urged, shows that the former is the only safe way,—the only way in which his administration can be made a success;—and that the latter will lead inevitably to the fate of JOHN TYLER and ANDY JOHNSON. Members of Congress, in both Houses, wearied with watching and waiting to be "sent for," do not hesitate to proclaim, more or less openly, that if Gen. GRANT does *not* consult the Republican Party and conform to its expressed desires, he must not count on *their* support, and naturally enough they predict for him a speedy discomfiture.

In all this there is something of good sense,—something of natural impatience, and a good deal of narrow-minded and ignorant selfishness. Gen. GRANT knows that he has been elected mainly by the Republican Party,—and that the political sentiments and principles of that party are those which in the main control the country. It is not at all likely, therefore, that he will either ignore the principles or the interests of the party. The Government of this country is a party Government,—one in which the wishes and views of the dominant party must control. No President, therefore, can hope for success in carrying on its administration, in disregard of these views and wishes; and Gen. GRANT is the last man likely to make the attempt. He is not a man of overweening personal ambition,—or of undue confidence in his own ability. It is a marked feature of his life that he has always shunned power rather than sought it, and that a desire to promote the public welfare has been the only motive which has ever governed his public action.

But, on the other hand, he is not a man likely to take his opinions ready made from others, or to regard anybody's ideas of policy and duty as paramount to his own. He will think for himself, and judge for himself, on all matters relating to his own official action. And, although he was nominated and elected by a political party, no President for many years has been more free from the rigid responsibility to the *rule* of party than he. He was never identified in any active way with the party which elected him, and gave only a general assent to its leading principles, and declared his general sympathy with its views and purposes, when it offered him its nomination.

And with that general declaration the whole party was satisfied. It asked nothing more at his hands. It was neither expected nor desired that he should so far identify himself with any section of the party, or with any class of its leaders, as to hamper the independence of his official action. He has the confidence of the great body of the people, without regard to parties, and will command their support in all acts that relate to the public good, and involve the restoration of peace and harmony to the whole country.

The reconstruction policy of Congress has not only come to be the law of the land, but it has come to be the settled policy of the nation. We hear no more from any quarter of overthrowing it. The Democrats have ceased to revile it in their speeches and Conventions. Even the Southern newspapers, most bitterly opposed to it at the outset, have ceased to denounce it or to expect its reversal. It is felt universally that, whether it is or is not the *best* policy that could have been adopted, it has come to be the *only* policy from which settled peace and harmony can be expected. No one doubts, therefore, that Gen. GRANT will administer the Government in conformity with its spirit and its language, and that the reorganization of society, political and civil, in the Southern States, must proceed on the basis of its principles and its provisions.

But in the selection of the specific agencies and measures by which this result shall be sought, Gen. GRANT may very wisely be left to the exercise of his own discretion. Indeed, his relations to the people of the whole country, as well as to the party which elected him, give him the right to claim this at their hands. He will, without doubt, consult the opinions of the men whose abilities, character and position make their opinions of value on all matters of public concern; but he has a perfect right to claim exemption from that volunteer dictation, on all matters, great and small, and especially on all appointments to office, which party leaders have come to consider it their right to exercise over all incumbents of the Executive chair.

### A Settlement Required.

It may be perfectly just and right for our Government to *accept* or to *reject* the settlement of our differences with England in the way proposed by the treaty recently concluded: but it ought to do this on some rational ground and not for the mere purpose of keeping the case open, so that when opportunity offers we may punish England for her misconduct toward us. The treaty which Mr. JOHNSON has made may be defective or objectionable: in the mode it provides for appointing an umpire in case of difference between the English and American Commissions, we think it is. But let an amendment be proposed, by which such defects can be remedied. The whole thing ought not to be allowed to fall through, if we are in earnest in pretending a wish to preserve the peace. If we want war, let us have it: if we want peace let us embrace this opportunity of securing it. But let us do one thing or the other,—not keep this question open to exasperate the people of both countries without doing any possible good to either.

### Greece and the Conference.

Count WALEWSKI has arrived at Athens, bearing the recommendation addressed to Greece by the Powers represented in the Paris Conference. Five days are allowed by the terms of the protocol for the preparation of a formal reply by the Hellenic Government, and the latest telegraphic advices are to the effect that the reply is expected to be unfavorable. We are not inclined to place implicit confidence in any statement of the kind, but we fear it is only too probable that Greece may be so far carried away by a morbid pride of nationality and undue self-reliance as to plunge recklessly into hostilities with Turkey. The neutrality of the Great Powers, it is said, is assured, in case of war. There is a point, however, on which somewhat more definite "assurances" would be more satisfactory. It probably does not suit any one of the Great Powers to go to war just at present on any question whatever, much less to precipitate the general European war, which must precede any permanent settlement of the Eastern question. But should hostilities between Turkey and Greece be prolonged for any length of time, the chances are strongly in favor of their "drifting into war," either simultaneously, or one by one. The interests in the matter of Russia and Prussia on the one hand, and those of France, England, and Austria on the other, are so thoroughly antagonistic, that it is impossible to look on the state of affairs with any great confidence in the preservation of peace in Europe, should a blow once be struck in the East. A conflict between Greece and Turkey, with the inevitable accompaniment of insurrections and disturbances in Turkish territory, would not be quickly terminated; and, considering the hatred existing between the two races, would very probably give occasion to fierce and bloodthirsty deeds and reprisals on both sides. Before long intervention would be talked about, and then would come the danger. We may hear, however, five days hence, that Greece has thought better of it, and accepted the recommendation of the Paris Conference. We hope that such may be the case, as it is difficult to see what possible good can accrue either to Greece herself or to the Christians throughout the Ottoman Empire from an outbreak of hostilities. Whatever concessions, material or moral, Turkey may be willing to make in deference to the will of the Great Powers of Europe, she certainly will fight to the last rather than yield to the dictation of Greece. A war between the two countries would simply be an unmitigated evil, ruinous to the best interests of both, and dangerous in the highest degree to the peace of all Europe. There now only remain five days in which it can be averted, and we hope that wise counsels may prevail at Athens during that period.

### Cuba.

The Cuban revolt has now been in progress for over three months. It appears to be more formidable to-day than at any time since it broke out.

Neither the severely repressive measures of Captain-General LERSUNDI, nor the liberal and conciliatory policy of Captain-General DULCE, have enabled the Spanish troops to make headway against it. It is virtually triumphant throughout the Eastern Department; and though there have been no serious revolutionary demonstrations in the Western Department, the recent events in Havana have shown the profound sympathy of the native Cuban population with the party of republican independence.

The Spaniards of all parties are determined to retain their splendid colony. To the Home Government Cuba is a source of rich revenues. To the proud and patriotic Spaniard, it is a reminiscence of the days of Spanish power and glory. To every Spaniard it is a dream of wealth and happiness. If the Spanish authorities had money, we have no doubt they could raise a hundred thousand volunteers in Spain to fight for the possession of the "ever-faithful isle."

They have already sent reinforcements to strengthen the hands of DULCE, and we judge that by this time there must be at least 20,000 Spanish troops in the island. But DULCE says he requires 10,000 more to insure the triumph of Spanish arms against the rebellion; and it is not possible, under the present state of affairs in Spain, for the Home Government to dispatch troops in such figures. Less than a year ago, Queen ISABELLA offered the Pope 30,000 soldiers to sustain his power, but that was on condition that the French Emperor should guarantee *her* in the possession of her throne. Had they gone, she would have been left with but a small army of her own, and, as later events have shown, she would have been all the safer on that account.

The Cuban revolutionists have fought with great persistency and courage. It has long been the habit of the Spanish residents to taunt the native Cubans with imbecility and cowardice, but their conduct has, at all events, disproved that accusation, and they have shown that they can confront the best troops of Spain, and contest the field with them, with fair chance of success. Their general behavior, too, has, in the main, been defensible. They have burned one or two small towns for military reasons, and have been charged with ravaging districts of country and plantations from motives of revenge. But thus far we have heard of nothing worse than is common in civil wars—nothing worse than is common on the part of a combatant who labors under great disadvantages of organization and arms, and who is determined to attempt success by all the means known to civilized war.

It is impossible for Americans to desire success for any European country struggling for supremacy on American soil; and it is impossible to desire victory for the Spanish power against those who are fighting for the independence of Cuba. The only thing that has moderated the sentiment of this country in the present contest is the condition of Spain itself. Spain had just, through an admirably-managed Liberal revolution, thrown off the old despotism of the Bourbons, and established a free Government, when the Cuban insurrection burst forth. We were just offering her our best wishes for her strength and prosperity, when we saw the outbreak of revolt in her richest possession, and saw the attempt to tear from her the gem which she had held and prized for centuries. It is on this account that there has not been an enthusiasm for the Cuban Republicans such as is very sure to exist in this country for any American population contending with any European Government.

But still it cannot be expected that we will desire success for the military power of Spain against the Cuban revolution. Both the Government and the people of this country have maintained a strict neutrality. We have done nothing to strengthen the one side or damage the other. Neither by diplomacy or menace have we taken ground. We presume both parties have purchased arms in this country,—though we judge by our Cuban news that far the greater part have been procured by the Spaniards. But of this, nothing is publicly known, and no complaints have been made by any party that we have heard of.

If Cuba win her independence, and establish a free government, we will not refuse her our salutations. For obvious reasons, she may not be a desirable acquisition to this country; but some time or other, every part of America must be freed from European domination.

### Operations of the Treasury—Mr. Conkling's Bill.

A proposition of the former Register of the Treasury to the Ways and Means Committee, to forbid the issue by the Secretary of more gold-bearing bonds, will, if adopted, remedy a flagrant evil. One of the most costly features of Treasury mismanagement has been the steady increase of gold interest-bearing bonds, issued at the discretion of the Department, in exchange for non-interest bearing securities, or in advance of the period at which other securities have been exchangeable. Under the plea of consolidating the debt, its cost to the country has been seriously, and in some degree unnecessarily, increased. The effect of Mr. CHITTENDEN'S suggestion, as we understand it, would be to withold this discretionary power, and at the same time arrest the tendency to swell the specie obligations of the Government.

The secrecy with which the Secretary has conducted his operations is another evil of magnitude which Mr. CONKLING, by a bill before the Senate, proposes to correct. The sales of Treasury gold and bonds, and the purchase of Seven-Thirties, are transactions by which per centages to an enormous amount have been lost to the country. Mr. MCCULLOCH'S last report furnishes evidence both as to the extent to which these operations have been carried, and their indefensible character. From a financial point of view they have been as unwise as they have been costly. They have given rise to much scandal, and by playing into the hands of speculators, have fostered the uncertainty from which legitimate business suffers.

Mr. CONKLING'S measure strikes at the root of the thing and supplies the only effective remedy. It throws upon the Treasury the onus of attending to its own business, and by prohibiting the payment of compensation to brokers for the sale, negotiation or exchange of securities, puts an end to more than one "ring," and eradicates a corrupting element of Wall-street speculation. The bill makes compulsory the public conduct of Treasury transactions, whether relating to gold or bonds. In no other way does it seem possible to prevent the continuance of abuses which are at once discreditable and unprofitable to the Government.

The plan is in harmony with the expressed desire of a large body of merchants and bankers, and meets a want which has been too long neglected.

### Ritualism in the English Church —The Threatened Schism.

The position which Ritualists have assumed, or, as they would say, have been forced into, in relation to the Church of England, has now become full of danger to the unity of the communion. A schism appears to be impending such as has not been seen in any Church for the last three hundred years. The danger was not unforeseen, but it was a danger of that kind which scarcely any forethought can avert. It is not too much to say that at this moment the Protestant Episcopal Church in England appears likely to fall into pieces, not by pressure from without, but from dissensions within.

For a period now extending over the lives of most of us, a powerful society has been in existence in London designed to bring about the violent separation of Church and State. Its work is now actually taken up with eagerness by the very members of the threatened Church. While the State gives patronage, it claims to exercise control over ecclesiastical discipline and organization. It is not a mere form to say that the Queen is the head of the Church. The laws of the Church, which here are exercised independently of secular Courts, are liable in England to be altered, corrected or expounded by the ordinary tribunals. When the Church is at peace no party has any reason to complain of this State control. But now a very large proportion of the clergy are in favor of adopting forms, and wearing vestments, and inculcating doctrines, such as that of the real presence, which others consider to be dangerous approaches to the practice of the Church of Rome. Under these circumstances the State is called in as a dictator, and the power which it exercises is immediately felt to be a grievous yoke.

We need not recall at any length the events which have led to the disorders in the English Church. The same causes are at work here, although on a restricted scale, and it will be remembered that at the Episcopal Convention held last Autumn in this City, the House of Bishops thought it necessary to address an earnest remonstrance against the extreme doctrines which the Ritualists profess. In England the contest is of older date, and it has acquired a bitterness to which we are at present comparative strangers. A single clergyman has been singled out for the purpose of bringing to a test the strength of the secular courts, in cases where ordinary ecclesiastical authority had been found unavailing. Mr. MACKONOCHIE is the rector of a church in the heart of London. He is a Ritualist of the most extreme kind. His method of conducting service differed very little from that which is adopted in Roman Catholic churches. The Bishop of London interfered, but his warnings and appeals were alike disregarded. Litigation was tried, and after a long time it has been decided that the burning of candles, and the more objectionable of the Ritualistic practices, are unlawful.

In what way this decision could be enforced is perhaps not very clear to the Ritualists who are most afraid of it, but when we consider that Mr. MACKONOCHIE is condemned to pay the costs of the suits in which he has been involved, amounting, it is said, to £30,000, it is evident that the use of lighted candles and magnificent robes is likely to be attended with considerable expense. The Ritualists have, however, held a great meeting in London to consider what should be done. The question was put plainly to them,—would they obey the decision just given against them, or would they defy the law? The discussion was conducted with moderation, and it is on that account all the more entitled to be regarded as a true expression of the opinions of a large section of the clergy. Rev. W. J. BENNETT, Vicar of Frome, whose name has been often before the public, declared plainly that he "chose to obey the law of God and His Church rather than the law of the Queen." He was for disregarding the decision of the Court of Appeal. Another clergyman, Rev. GEORGE NUGEE, took the same view, and remarked that "the American Church had imposed no such conditions on her clergy, and the providence of God had been seen in that Church." But as a succeeding speaker justly pointed out, the illustration was nothing to the purpose, for the Church in America is not "Established"—it has no connection with the State. While the English Church is united with the State, and receives its patronage, it must be amenable to its laws. And this necessity leads to a cry from the Church itself for disestablishment.

It is this change of feeling which promises to render "Anti-Church-and-State" Societies superfluous. Here are the clergy themselves clamoring for the voluntary principle. Their motive, as we have said, is to be left free to act as they think proper—to be at liberty to light as many candles as they please, and to preach from the pulpit the doctrine that the bread and wine used at the sacrament are miraculously changed into the "very body and blood" of the Redeemer. Bishops might protest, but this authority they would set aside. Rev. A. MACKONOCHIE told the meeting which was held on the 18th instant that "he thought the time had come when the Church must seek to be delivered from the burden of its union with the State," and this announcement was received with loud cheers. The clergymen present ultimately refrained from passing a resolution to act in defiance of the Court of Appeal, but they left each minister to decide for himself what course he would take.

All this is but the beginning of strife. Men like Mr. PURCHASE, of Brighton, and Mr. BENNETT, of Frome, will not be deterred from conducting the service in the mode which they sincerely believe to be right. The Ritualists are very much in earnest, and it is at present quite uncertain how far public opinion in England goes with them. Their churches are, as a general rule, crowded, even when other churches in the immediate neighborhood are empty. The tendency of the age is toward startling external effects, even in the house of worship. No one who is attached to the Episcopal Church can fail to regard the present troubles within it without melancholy forebodings; but if these troubles should end in the dissolution of Church and State, our own experience forbids us to believe that religion will suffer. The clergy in England begin to discover that the people are willing and able to support the form of worship which they prefer. It is quite possible that in many rural districts the present "fat" livings would become very lean ones. But the general cause which the clergy have at heart would not be impaired, nor do we believe that the clergy, as a body, would be poorer than they are now. The wealth accruing to the Church would be more evenly distributed, and if there would be fewer livings of £1,500 or £2,000 a year, there would also be fewer of £70 or £90. The tendency of Ritualism is to produce disestablishment, and from that point of view we cannot pronounce it wholly pernicious to the Church.

### MINOR TOPICS.

It is reported that our Collector has authorized the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for the Russian Mission: and that a settlement of accounts at the Custom-house is to be entered upon immediately. It is *not* desired that persons who have not paid their fare should step up to the Captain's office: their *protests* will probably be notified to step out of it. It is reported that a formidable list has already been forwarded to headquarters.

The best and most practical measure ever suggested for relieving Broadway was suggested by FERNANDO WOOD in 1857, when he urged in his message that the sidewalks should be cleared of the cellar-steps, projecting doorways, show-cases, hanging signs and other obstructions which now incumber it for the benefit of private parties. He showed that in this way *eight feet* in width could be regained for the public use from the individuals who have seized and appropriated it to their own. The whole expense he showed would be less than $150,000, while the street would be wider, more convenient, and in every way adapted to the public uses it was designed to serve. This seems a very simple and small improvement in view of the many gigantic and chimerical changes that have since been proposed;—but it is well worth thinking of even now.

A rumor prevailed in Nevada not long ago that Senator NYE was about to resign his seat in the Senate to take one in Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet. Thereupon half a dozen candidates for his place became prominent and active in the canvass. We believe Gen. NYE has not resigned as yet,—but that may be only because Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet has not yet been formed. The incident illustrates how very far Nevada is from the rest of the world.

The inauguration ball question really excites more interest, and gives rise to more active agitation, than the currency, the national debt, or any of the other humdrum topics which everybody is tired of hearing about. The Senate has decided that it shall *not* be held in the rotunda of the Capitol, a decision over which we should suppose everybody who has the slightest idea of attending it would rejoice over. Gen. GRANT took the trouble to say that he didn't care a fig whether they had one at all or not, which, as a matter of course, caused him to be quoted on both sides. Some very "earnest" men gave vent to a good deal of high-principled indignation over a report that the managers intended to make distinctions of "color, race, and previous condition" in inviting their guests, and some others were greatly exercised lest the ladies should be over or under dressed,—they did not seem to know which they objected to most, as both amounted to about the same thing. But as the result of the whole uproar, the old style inauguration ball seems likely to expire, as we fervently hope it may.

From the official reports rendered by the Corporation Counsel of judgments against the City during the year 1868 the aggregate foots up $500,000. Of this sum the *Transcript*—the "Ring" organ—receives $200,000, which may be considered a very moderate amount, as it only exceeds by $130,000 the money which was paid to the *Daily News*. True, the existence of these two papers is not known widely beyond the offices whence they are issued, but there never has been any pretence on the part of the City Government that advertising its proceedings through these channels was to benefit anybody.

The Senate Indian Committee, we understand, have concluded to report in favor of erecting the Indian Bureau into a separate department of the Government. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, is in favor of erecting the Revenue Bureau into a separate department of the Government. We have not heard lately of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, or the Department of Labor; but we presume we shall soon hear of them after the erection of the departments now called for.

When the Philadelphia *North American* lately charged the importers and dealers of this City with the habit of selling to their their customers pieces of goods measuring ten yards as though they contained twelve, we smiled at its ignorance of mercantile and business transactions. The *North American*, however, produces a letter from a foreign house engaged in the American trade, which shows that a New-York firm, in ordering goods, had directed their pieces to be cut the length of ten yards, instead of the regular measure, twelve yards. Now, it is quite possible that such an order was given, but as it is not shown that the New-York firm palmed off these ten-yard pieces as though they contained twelve yards, we don't see that it proves anything. We don't see that it shows it to be customary with the business houses of New-York to cheat country merchants out of two-twelfths of the goods they purchase. Even if it was shown that the firm attempted to actually cheated fools in this way—what then? We presume the *North American* would be willing to admit that even in Philadelphia there may possibly be at least one rascal.

The Spanish Republicans are a powerful party, with able leaders. Throughout the present contest, while working vigorously for success, they have borne themselves admirably—counseling only pacific action, and laboring to restrain popular passion. They have been defeated in the elections throughout the Kingdom, but they must hereafter be a power in the Spanish Legislature, and in the administration of affairs.

We publish elsewhere a card from Collector SMYTHE'S appointment clerk, in reply to Mr. E. A. POLLARD'S letter which we copied a day or two since from a Richmond paper. He gives a very flat contradiction to several of Mr. POLLARD'S statements. It denies, for example, that a word was said to him about continuing his salary beyond the end of the month in which his resignation should take effect; and also denies explicitly Mr. P.'s report of the conversation about taking the oath. There is one point in the case (and it is the only one of any real importance) on which we wish Mr. LELAND were a little more full and explicit. How came Mr. POLLARD to be appointed at all? Mr. L. says that neither he nor Mr. SMYTHE knew anything of Mr. P.'s political antecedents. Then they knew a good deal less of him than they ought to have known before appointing him, and less, we venture to say, than they are in the habit of learning before making appointments from among our citizens. Mr. POLLARD was about as well known, to every one at all familiar with the origin and history of the rebellion, as JEFF. DAVIS or Gen. LEE; and it seems scarcely possible that either the Collector of New-York or the appointment clerk under him, should be wholly ignorant of his connection with the rebellion. But it is still less likely that those who urged his appointment should have been equally ignorant of his antecedents, or should have failed to say anything of them. *Who were they?* We ask not in the indulgence of an idle curiosity, but the public would be glad to know who has influence, by a mere request, to get so active, bitter and notorious a rebel and secessionist from the beginning as Mr. POLLARD, into the Custom-house, when so many of our Union soldiers were pressed in vain by the foremost men of the country.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has experienced another outpouring of bile in Boston, touching Gen. GRANT, Congress and the Republican Party. He holds them all responsible for not having impeached President JOHNSON and put BEN WADE in his place. If this could not have been done with safety to the party, before the election it could afterward; and if done even then it would have prevented many thousand murders in the South. He holds Congress responsible for not having passed Mr. SUMNER'S bill establishing negro suffrage in all the States. Being a political measure, he says the Supreme Court could not touch it. Mr. PHILLIPS waxed unusually warm, even for him, in these denunciations,—and that is saying a good deal.

We have had most unnatural weather, and very pleasant,—being a realization of COLERIDGE'S idea:

"Where Winter, slumbering in the open air,
Wears on his smiling face a look of Spring."

Yesterday, with its warm sun, its passing clouds and its soft breezy air, had the aspect and feeling of April; while, by looking closely at the whitish grass-plots in gardens, so lately covered over with snow, a person could discover a thousand little verdant shoots making their way as fast as possible into the world—after the manner of most other greenhorns. The weather has been a sort of discomfiture to the sleigh-drivers and the skaters, but a great god-send to the poor people who shiver through our Winters and never enjoy them. Last evening, however, after nightfall, the wind rose high and blew cold, indicating frost and perhaps storm and snow before the daylight of Monday morning.

The "Booth property" may be described as a sort of Nevada mine—one of those requiring such a vast amount of tunneling before anything can be made of them. This property is valued at fifty millions of dollars—representing the estates of a Sir CHARLES BOOTH, who died in 1796, a BOOTH, Lord DELAMERE, and about ten others of the same surname—a very "slobbery" people, by all accounts, in the matter of making their wills. Scrip is issued whereby, for the sum of three (3) dollars, the members of the association will each get three hundred dollars when the property is got—perhaps at the day of judgment. Mr. HERRICK, of Vermont, is now in London working it up, as a paid agent, and he and Mr. COLUMBUS SMITH are to receive ten per cent. on the amount of money received. We wish they may get it.

The practice of sending bad meat to the New-York markets has been somewhat checked of late by the action of the Board of Health. In London the most resolute steps have been taken by the authorities in regard to this matter. Not only have very heavy fines been imposed on parties bringing in bad meat, but a wealthy farmer has been sent to prison for the offence, without being allowed the chance of paying a heavy fine. A few prosecutions, and a few examples of this sort in New-York, would furnish a memorable lesson.

The New-England Labor Reform League just established in Boston means to employ lectures, tracts, journals, the pulpit and the ballot in their cause. The memorial of the League, drawn up by Mr. E. M. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, declares that paper money is better suited to the wants of the age than gold or silver, and that gold bullion or gold dust may be transferred to foreigners in payment instead of coin stamped at great expense in a mint. It also claims that the necessity which brought in greenbacks brought out old benefits to the cause of labor, and that the country produced, in the last seven years, more wealth than it had ever realized before in the same space of time. What will the bullionists and the copperheads say to all this? Of course, the circumstance that most of the assertions put forth by the "League" are neither based on facts or history, will materially affect their value in the minds of some people.

The grave questions which have, during the past few years, agitated the Episcopal Church, do not seem to have injuriously affected the interests of this large and influential body of Christians. Ritualism, High Churchism and Low Churchism, it is true, appear at times to have been discussed in anything but a tolerant spirit; but the at-

lect of the earnest consideration of these points of difference has undoubtedly been to excite a zeal and enthusiasm on the part of members of the Communion which has added greatly to the growth and prosperity of the Church. In proof of this fact, we have only to look at the affairs of the Church in the State of New-York, where we find that the large accession to its numbers has made it necessary recently to erect three new dioceses, in addition to the two which had previously been in existence. Last week Dr. LITTLEJOHN was consecrated Bishop of Long Island, and his diocese at its birth ranks as high as the eighth in the country in point of communicants. In a few days Dr. DOANE will be consecrated Bishop of Albany,—the diocese including Northern New-York,—and it will not be long before Dr. HUNTINGDON, who was once a Unitarian clergyman, and who recently declined the Bishopric of Missouri, will be consecrated Bishop of Central New-York. The remaining dioceses are those of New-York, (Bishop HORATIO POTTER'S,) and Western New-York, (Bishop ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE'S.)

## YALE COLLEGE

### The Dinner of the New-York Alumni of Yale College.

No single want is felt more in New-York society than "intellectual centres" or circles which are are interested in something beside stocks, politics or fashion. There are plenty of the most cultivated men and accomplished scholars in the City, but they are scattered here and there, seldom meeting in social gatherings and exerting no influence on society.

Wealth and commercial success swallow up everything in New-York, and through the intellect of the City, through the Press, and through the organizations for business, charity and reform commencing here, controls the whole country, it has absolutely no social power in the metropolis itself. This is owing to several causes.

There is no aristocracy here, not even in the best sense of the word. There are no families with inherited wealth, culture and the habit of hospitality, and that peculiar social power which comes from training and customs, transmitted from generation to generation. Such families in London live solely for society; having the machinery of hospitality and entertainment as perfect and smooth as is the machinery of some of our private business organizations here. They naturally gather in their houses and about their tables "the best" of all professions and ranks, and their *salons* become centres of an intellectual social life.

But more than this we feel the want of a Metropolitan University—something which could keep alive in the midst of the hot pursuit of wealth the memory of letters, and arts and sciences, and the "unseen but eternal" objects which lead the scholar on in the eager pursuit for truth. Such an institution of learning would be a continual corrective to the fever of materialism in our City. It would become a nucleus of all the intellectual life of the City, and a social power of vast influence. The existing colleges of New-York have absolutely no in tellectual influence on the City.

Many associations have been formed during the past two years by our citizens to meet these great wants. None of them certainly have presented such an array of intellectual and thoughtful men, as did the gathering of Yale Alumni at Delmonico's on Friday evening. The dinner company, numbering more than two hundred, were presided over by Mr. EVARTS, and addressed by President WOOLSEY, Dr. ADAMS and other eminent graduates.

Mr. EVARTS' opening address evinced his usual facility in extracting fun from every possible occasion; but the important speech of the evening, and one to be carefully considered by the Alumni, was that of the venerable President of the University, Rev. Dr. WOOLSEY.

His plan, which he has undoubtedly been presenting to these gatherings of Alumni through the country, is to obtain a change of the existing constitution of the University, whereby the present representation of the Connecticut State Senators in the corporation could be put an end to, and in their place be substituted as many Alumni selected by the whole body of graduates, and representing, in all probability, distant communities. The plan certainly seems wise and practicable. The Connecticut farmers or lawyers in the State Senate have no interest in the College, unless they happen to be Alumni, and seldom even attend the meeting of the corporation. They add nothing to its weight, influence or wealth. They are certainly never likely to help the College on in the path of modern improvement. If in their place were chosen, in some manner hereafter to be indicated, representatives from the great body of the Alumni in other cities, prominent and influential men to be members of the corporate board, the influence, dignity and means of the Yale University would plainly be immensely increased. Yale would then be no longer an adjunct of a few Puritan divines and Connecticut farmers, but would belong to the whole country. The organic life of the University would be vastly diffused. New-Yorkers or Philadelphians would control her, as much as the Congregational ministers of Connecticut. Their sons would naturally become students there; their ideas be represented in her management, and their wealth be poured out for her enrichment. She would assume at once a position of vastly more dignity and power. We trust that this most reasonable plan of President WOOLSEY will be adopted and carried out. The other portion of the venerable President's address, he must have felt, fell upon cold ears. To have the presiding officer of one of the leading universities of the Union arise and inform an audience of energetic and vigorous young men that no improvement could ever be expected in the location or arrangement of the antiquated and detestable barracks which disgraced the College twenty-five years ago, was felt by all not to be the entertainment they had been invited to. It was supposed by the Alumni that President WOOLSEY had some appreciation of what modern improvements demanded, and it had been expected that he would recommend some decided change in the present dormitories. To those of our readers who are not familiar with these interesting structures we would explain that the Yale barracks bear a striking resemblance to the ancient tenement-houses of "Mackerelville;" that they are quite as much troubled with "animal infestations"—each new generation of students contending vigorously with fresh hosts of these plagues of Egypt—and that they are about equally provided, whether in classrooms or bedrooms, with scientific means of ventilation. They are simply a disgrace to a civilized community, and if there were a Board of Health in New-Haven would be at once indicted as a nuisance. We doubt, even, if there are cellars under them, and they are, apparently on a lower grade than the privies in the rear, and probably catch some of their drainage. The lower rooms have many of the characteristics of our New-York cellar habitations, which we are endeavoring to abate as nuisances. Nearly all the buildings for dormitories are more or less damp, and too much shaded from the sun, and we doubt if there is a single bath-room through all the hundreds of rooms. It is not at all remarkable that among such dwelling-rooms, typhoid and other low fevers should have prevailed last year. The only wonder is, that they should not oftener have attacked the College. We can assure the Faculty that the most dangerous of all impressions will soon spread in regard to the College—namely, that it is unhealthy—if these wretched dormitories be not changed or reconstructed. Nor was President WOOLSEY's assertion that a student was better off in these barracks than at private boarding places, any more in harmony with the views of his audience. The more enlightened opinion now among educators is, that young men are in more civilizing and refining conditions, placed in families and houses, than in the best possible congregated dormitories; while in the matter of morals the advantage is clearly on the side of the former.

Let the College at once sell its immensely valuable real estate in the City of New-Haven, and build new buildings for the students worthy of itself and the age, and if it fail to have sufficient means for all the necessary structures, appeal to the Alumni throughout the country for aid.

## AMUSEMENTS

### Theatrical.

Japonicadom is likely to be in a flutter this week, if ever it was. What with Shakespearean revival at Wallack's, and BOOTH and his new theatre, and new operas, and Charity balls, and new burlesques and ballets, and everything else everywhere else, the week before Lent will probably be kept in true carnival style. So busy and so brilliant a week has seldom fallen to the lot of the amusement-seeker. During the first three days of it there will be something new at every place of public entertainment in the City. Young New-York must be in an agony of doubt over the whole! To which of the numerous temples of art shall he bear his beloved first? We shall not attempt to make the selection for him. Enough that we recite over the various allurements.

SHAKESPEARE's delightful comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" will be produced at Wallack's Theatre, to-night, with a cast which cannot be equaled in America, and with a liberality of management which cannot be excelled anywhere. The license of this language is justified by the rehearsal of Saturday, when the theatre was closed except for perfecting a performance—a loss positively in money, but a gain most positively in every other way.

This evening the Lydia Thompson troupe make their *début* at Niblo's Garden in a new version of the old Arabian story of "The Forty Thieves;" at Wood's Museum Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, Miss ROSE MASSEY, (newly from England,) and Mlle. MORLACCHI are to appear in the original burlesque by BROUGH, entitled "The Field of the Cloth of Gold;" Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN and his daughter VIRGINIA are to appear at the New-York Theatre in a drama by HENRY MORFORD, called "The Plebeian Daughter;" Mr. LINGARD, of "Capt. Jinks" memory, will open the new Theatre Comique with a new company of English burlesque artists, who are to appear in a new burlesque entitled "Pluto;" the friends of the Bowery are to be entertained with three new dramas, viz.: "The Skeleton Witness," "The Ethiop; or, The Child of the Desert," and "Another Glass."

Mr. BROUGHAM evinces a disposition to keep up the novelty at his dramatic parlor, and introduces to-night various alterations and additions to the "Review." He has happily hit off the Velocipede Mania in a song, and Miss EFFIE GERMON is to sing it. If she will illustrate the novelty by riding in upon one of those new fancy horses the sensation will be complete.

Some new matters are also to be crowded into the second volume of "Humpty Dumpty," which, since Monday last, has renewed the uncomfortable jams of its earliest days at the Olympic Theatre. This perennial entertainment seems destined to become an abiding source of joy to childhood. It has already been acted eight times a week for eleven months, has just been entirely renewed and started on a new career of mirth-making, and meanwhile the manager is abroad seeking new mechanical wonders and humorous devices with which to enrich it and change it when such may be needed. Some of the novelties that now engage attention in this chameleon production combine the marvelous and amusing in a clever degree. One trick, by which half a dozen ladies in gorgeous attire are transformed into a complete set of toilet furniture, is particularly admirable; the change is effected with the rapidity of thought, and is thoroughly illusive. This is but a sample of many fully as neat and new. Mr. THOMAS NAST has also busied himself for the new volume, and some of his caricatures are immense—in the double sense. One scene, which represents an artist's garret, upon the walls of which the occupant is supposed to have crayoned his oddest fancies, enables a caricaturist of Mr. NAST's free tastes to work out many queer conceits. Some of these are not, perhaps, in the best vein. Some people, for instance, will scarcely think it reverential to see Mr. DICKENS' head in a frame which the second before was occupied by *Pantaloon's*, and Mr. TENNYSON's in that occupied by *Clown's*. But this is wholly a matter of taste. The paintings are excellent, and the transformations seem to meet with popular approval. Indeed, everything in the pantomime shares that success. All is roared over and applauded, and much is redemanded—a burlesque on the railroad scene of "After Dark," in fact, has been encored three times, on more than one evening. The excellence of the new ballets we have already spoken of. We have only to say that the dresses throughout are new, and in some instances quite unique; less of them, in fact, would leave nothing—to be desired. The spirit which makes all most tolerable, however, the grotesque ingredient, in fact, which gives this human punch its crowning flavor, is the droll Mr. FOX, who personates childhood's most favorite stage character—*The Clown!* This amusing comedian has improved the advantages of feature which Nature gave him, by vigilant observation, and his face assumes at will the most fantastic, as well as the most human forms. This almost creative faculty is associated with another power of an opposite kind—the capability of imparting to every phase of expression a substance and apparent durability as if it were carved out of a rock. This flexibility of countenance is remarkable, and has no less body than flavor—that is to say, it is not less a copy of nature in any of her hundred forms, than a motive for laughter. ARISTOPHANES would have been delighted to gaze upon this working out of breathing faces, which look so immovable while they last. Undoubtedly, while the Olympic possesses Mr. FOX it has no need of other actors. He is a whole company in himself. The final tableau, which now brings "Humpty Dumpty" to a glorious conclusion is really the most elaborate combination of gorgeous hues, human loveliness, gold, silver, ingenious mechanism and blazing lights yet worked upon the New-York stage.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS will continue his performances of *Solon Shingle* and *Butterby* at the Broadway Theatre all the present week. He will give a second *matinée* next Saturday.

The Japanese continue another week at Tammany; and at the New-York Circus the RIZARELIS will repeat their sensational act on the flying trapeze.

### Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. GRAU brings out to-night LECOCQUE'S opera bouffe of "Fleur de The." The cast is excellent, and the work will undoubtedly be interpreted in the most perfect manner.

### The Grant-Banks Affair.

"The Boston correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* last week telegraphed the following:

"Gen. BANKS is in Boston. He says that the story that he was ordered to supersede GRANT at Vicksburg is true in every particular. Gen. HALLECK signed the orders, by direction, probably, of STANTON. BANKS kept it secret, and never even told his wife, and the story was started in GRANT's headquarters, when it was made public a few days ago. GRANT sent two General officers to BANKS, and he delivered to them the orders he had received while at Port Hudson. The orders are now in GRANT's possession, and will be given to the public soon."

## PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

### Their Substitution for United States Bonds by Banks—Reply of the Comptroller to the House Resolution of Inquiry.

The following letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, in answer to a resolution of the House of 18th instant, relative to exchange of Pacific Railroad bonds, was recently sent to the House of Representatives:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1869.

SIR: In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives passed Jan. 18, 1869, directing the Comptroller of the Currency "to inform the House whether any and what banks have been allowed to exchange gold-bearing interest securities of the United States for the 6 per cent. currency bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, and when, and what amount," the annexed tabular statement, giving the names of the banks that have been allowed to make such exchanges, together with the date and amount of each transaction, is respectfully submitted.

| | |
|---|---|
| The total amount of such bonds so received in exchange is | $12,582,600 |
| The amount of 5-20 and 10-40 bonds surrendered for them is | 11,217,000 |
| Showing an aggregate increase in the amount of bonds held of | $1,365,000 |

United States bonds issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad have been received as original deposits made by the National Banks at the time of their organization to the amount of $3,917,000. Many of these deposits were made during the years 1865 and 1866. The decision that this class of bonds was legally receivable as security for the circulation of National Banks was made and acted upon in 1865 by the officer then at the head of this Bureau, and before the appointment of the present incumbent. Upon a careful examination of the law bearing upon the question, finding from section 4 of the National Currency act that the term "United States bonds" as used in said act "shall be construed to mean all registered bonds now issued, or that may hereafter be issued, on the faith of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law;" and finding that section 5 of the act of July 1, 1862, to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, directs the Secretary of the Treasury upon certain conditions to issue to the Company constructing said road "bonds of the United States;" finally, comparing one of the bonds so issued with other bonds of the United States, concerning which there is no question, and finding the indebtedness of the United States acknowledged and their obligations to pay certain sums of money upon certain conditions, expressed in the same words in both classes of bonds, attested in both cases by the seal of the Treasury Department, and by the signature of the Register of the Treasury—the conviction was forced upon the mind of the present Comptroller that the decision made by his predecessor was correct, and that he could not legally refuse to receive such bonds, when tendered, as security for circulation. Care was taken, however, that the requirements of section 21 of the Currency act should be observed in fixing the rate at which circulating notes should be issued upon these bonds, and the rate was established at eighty per cent. of their par value.

Subsequently, when application was made to deposit United States bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad in lieu of other securities in the possession of the Treasurer of the United States, believing the class of bonds offered in substitution to come wholly and without question within the requirements of the provision contained in the third clause of section 26 of the Currency act, to wit: "And said Comptroller, upon the terms prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, may permit an exchange to be made of any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer by an association, for other bonds of the United States authorized by this act to be received for circulating notes, if he shall be of opinion that such an exchange can be made without prejudice to the United States." In the exercise of the discretion thus conferred, the sole object of solicitude was to protect the interests of the United States; that is, to permit no exchange that should work to the "prejudice of the United States." In considering this point, all bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the circulating notes of National Banks are to be regarded in the light of "securities" merely; and in changing one security for another, the United States, as indorser of the notes issued by National Banks, can be prejudiced only by the surrender of a valuable security for one of inferior value, whereby the Government would be liable to loss. So long as exchanges affect neither the value of the security nor its adequacy to protect from loss, the Comptroller is of opinion that they may be permitted without "prejudice to the United States" in the sense in which that term is used in the statute.

In this view of the case the ratio between the value of the bonds and the circulation they are pledged to secure is the principal and only essential point to be considered; and in receiving United States bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad as such security this point has been fully and uniformly guarded. The market price of these bonds is not less than their par value, and the margin preserved is equal to twenty-five per cent. of the circulation issued, which is not the case with any other security held by the Treasurer for a similar purpose, except, perhaps, the "Sixes of 1881."

Since the date of the passage by the House of the resolution calling for information on the subject, the highest quotation of 5-20 registered bonds bearing six per cent. gold interest is 105. Circulation is issued upon these bonds at the rate of ninety per cent. of their par value; consequently for every dollar of currency issued upon them the security held, at the quotation noted, is equal to $1 21.

The highest quotation for 10-40 registered bonds bearing five per cent. gold interest is 105. Circulation is issued upon these bonds at the rate of 85 per cent. of their par value; consequently for every dollar of currency issued upon them the security held, at the quotation noted, is equal to $1 23.

Registered bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, bearing six per cent. currency interest, were selling, on the 18th inst., at a fraction over 100. Circulation is issued upon these bonds at the rate of 80 per cent. of their par value; consequently for every dollar of currency issued upon them the security held at the quotation noted, is equal to $1 25.

So that at the present time the bonds last named, at the rate prescribed, are the best security held by the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of National Bank notes; while the fact that they have thirty years to run at six per cent. interest, with a probability that the existing distinction between currency and gold interest will not be a permanent one, renders it likely that their value as an investment or as a security will gradually but surely enhance.

Another branch of the resolution directs the Comptroller to inform the House "whether and what banks have relinquished their charters as National Banks and are doing business under State charters, still retaining their National Bank circulation; and what means, if any, have been taken to deprive them of such circulation, together with the amount of such circulation outstanding by each bank."

In compliance with which direction the House is informed that two banks, to wit, the National Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and the Merchants and Mechanics' National Bank of Troy, have given the notice required by section 42 of the National Currency act, that they had determined, by a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of their respective banks, to go into liquidation and be closed. At the same time said banks have notified the Comptroller, as well as the public, that they had reorganized under and by virtue of a law of the State of New-York, as State banks, and that they had transferred all their effects, deposits, business, &c., from the national to the State organization. The section of the National Currency act which authorizes a National Bank to go into liquidation requires it to give notice to the bill holders and other creditors to present their notes and other claims against the association for payment. This has been done by the banks in question, as required by law. The Comptroller is without the power to compel banks in liquidation to take any other means for calling in their circulation than those prescribed by law, and is also without the power to deprive them of their circulation in any way.

The amount of the outstanding circulation of the two banks named was, at the date of their last report, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The National Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany | $311,430 |
| The National Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Troy | 184,750 |
| Total | $496,180 |

The third branch of inquiry in the resolution directs the Comptroller to inform the House "whether any banks have been instructed that the twenty-ninth section of the Banking act, limiting the amount of the liabilities of any one person or association to one-tenth of its capital, does not apply to any indorsements or collateral liabilities, or to checks certified as 'good' where the money is not taken from bank, and to furnish a copy of said instructions on either of said questions."

In compliance with which direction the House is respectfully informed that National Banks have uniformly been instructed by the Comptroller of the Currency that the total liabilities to any association of any person, company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed, is limited by section 29 to one-tenth the capital of the bank, whether the borrower be the maker or endorser of the note, the object being to prohibit a bank from lending to any one person, company, corporation, or firm, more than one-tenth of its capital. The Comptroller is unable to recall any instructions to a National Bank intended to exclude, without qualification, indorsers from the operation of section 29. On the contrary, the ruling has been that indorsers *are* subject to the restriction when they are the parties for whose benefit the paper is made, or where they are liable to the banks as the actual borrowers.

Relative to the application of the restriction "to checks certified as 'good' where the money is not taken from bank," no instructions have been given. The Comptroller has no means of knowing the specific amounts for which checks are drawn, and has no account of the checks that are or may be certified as "good," or whether the money is taken from the bank, or is allowed to remain there. Every depositor has the right to check against his deposit, and in so doing, whether his check is certified or not, he is dealing with his own money, and is not a borrower in the sense which would bring him under the restrictions of section 29. If parties check upon a bank without having funds on deposit to meet their checks, and an officer of the bank certifies the checks to be "good," the bank becomes liable, and the drawer of the checks uses the credit of the bank. But authentic cases of this kind do not come to the knowledge of the Comptroller except through the special investigations of an examiner. Generally, however, there is nothing in the law which would limit the amount of a check drawn against money actually on deposit.

The last clause of the resolution calls for "a copy of said instructions on either of said questions."

A great many letters have been written relative to the construction of section 29 of the currency act, the sum and substance of which have been stated as above. Copies containing extracts from several letters on this subject are herewith furnished. Very respectfully,

H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

*Schedule of National Banks that have Deposited Pacific Railroad Bonds in Lieu of Other Securities held for Circulating Notes.*

| TITLE OF BANK. | TOTAL WITHD'S. Gold Bonds. | TOTAL DEPOSITS. Six per ct. Currency Bonds. |
|---|---|---|
| National Albany Exchange, Albany, N. Y. | .... | $30,000 |
| National Albany Exchange, Albany, N. Y. | .... | 42,000 |
| National Albany Exchange, Albany, N. Y. | .... | 24,000 |
| National Albany Exchange, Albany, N. Y. | $130,000 | 45,000 |
| First National, Aurora, Ill. | 50,000 | 57,000 |
| Atlantic National, Boston, Mass. | 191,000 | 203,000 |
| Atlas National, Boston, Mass. | .... | 215,000 |
| Atlas National, Boston, Mass. | 440,000 | 285,000 |
| Blackstone National, Boston, Mass. | 100,000 | 113,000 |
| National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass. | .... | 458,000 |
| National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass. | 532,000 | 135,000 |
| Elliott National, Boston, Mass. | 100,000 | 113,000 |
| National Revere, Boston, Mass. | .... | 225,000 |
| National Revere, Boston, Mass. | 275,000 | 84,000 |
| North National, Boston, Mass. | 497,000 | 580,000 |
| Tremont National, Boston, Mass. | 200,000 | 226,000 |
| Washington National, Boston, Mass. | 45,000 | 60,000 |
| Worcester County National, Blackstone, Mass. | 50,000 | 55,000 |
| First National, Bloomsburg, Penn. | 20,000 | 23,000 |
| Canajoharie National, Canajoharie, N. Y. | .... | 60,000 |
| Canajoharie National, Canajoharie, N. Y. | 106,000 | 58,000 |
| National Bank of Castleton, N. Y. | 51,700 | 55,000 |
| Monument National Bank, Charlestown, Mass. | 75,000 | 85,000 |
| First National, Chelsea, Mass. | .... | 30,000 |
| First National, Chelsea, Mass. | .... | 30,000 |
| First National, Chelsea, Mass. | .... | 30,000 |
| First National, Chelsea, Mass. | 112,000 | 30,000 |
| First National, Cincinnati, Ohio | .... | 150,000 |
| First National, Cincinnati, Ohio | .... | 200,000 |
| First National, Cincinnati, Ohio | 328,000 | 20,000 |
| First National, Delphos, Ohio | 16,000 | 17,000 |
| First National, Easton, Mass. | 102,000 | 113,000 |
| National Fort Plain, Fort Plain, N. Y. | 211,000 | 225,000 |
| First National, Fort Wayne, Ind. | 48,000 | 60,000 |
| First National, Hartford, Conn. | .... | 140,000 |
| First National, Hartford, Conn. | 278,000 | 173,000 |
| Keene National, Keene, N. H. | 50,000 | 54,000 |
| State of New-York National, Kingston, N. Y. | 32,000 | 35,000 |
| National Bank, Lancaster, Ky. | 25,000 | 29,000 |
| Bay State National Bank, Lawrence, Mass. | 150,000 | 160,000 |
| Lexington City National, Lexington, Ky. | 100,000 | 113,000 |
| Merchants' National, Lowell, Mass. | 150,000 | 170,000 |
| National Bank of Lyndon, Vt. | 50,000 | 56,000 |
| Manchester National, Manchester, N. H. | 50,000 | 54,000 |
| First National, Massillon, Ohio | 40,000 | 43,000 |
| Union National, Massillon, Ohio | 50,000 | 57,000 |
| First National, Meadville, Penn. | 99,000 | 112,000 |
| First National, Middletown, Conn. | 51,000 | 57,000 |
| Monson National, Monson, Mass. | 62,000 | 70,000 |
| Mount Holly National, Mount Holly, N. J. | 50,000 | 57,000 |
| First National, New-York | .... | 300,000 |
| First National, New-York | 310,000 | 50,000 |
| Third National, New-York | .... | 225,000 |
| Third National, New-York | 420,000 | 250,000 |
| Seventh Ward National, New-York | 45,000 | 50,000 |
| Gallatin National, New-York | 278,000 | 313,000 |
| National Bank of Commerce, New-York | 1,000,000 | 1,125,000 |
| National Bank, State of New-York, N. Y. | .... | 282,000 |
| National Bank, State of New-York, N. Y. | 305,000 | 63,000 |
| New-York National Exchange, New-York | 106,000 | 113,000 |
| St. Nicholas National, New-York | .... | 141,000 |
| St. Nicholas National, New-York | 250,000 | 141,000 |
| Tradesmen's National, New-York | .... | 200,000 |
| Tradesmen's National, New-York | 400,000 | 250,000 |
| First National, Philadelphia, Penn. | 750,000 | 844,000 |
| Commonwealth National, Philadelphia, Penn. | 251,000 | 285,000 |
| Union National, Philadelphia, Penn. | 50,000 | 57,000 |
| First National, Pittsburg, Penn. | 200,000 | 225,000 |
| Third National, Providence, R. I. | 200,000 | 213,000 |
| First National, Palmyra, N. Y. | 95,000 | 115,000 |
| Phillipsburg National, Phillipsburg, N. J. | 105,000 | 113,000 |
| Old Colony National, Plymouth, Mass. | 22,000 | 25,000 |
| First National, Portland, Conn. | 66,000 | 75,000 |
| National Mechanics' and Traders', Portsmouth, N. H. | .... | 113,000 |
| National Mechanics' and Traders', Portsmouth, N. H. | 150,000 | 57,000 |
| National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y. | 80,000 | 90,000 |
| National Bank of Pottstown, Penn. | 44,000 | 50,000 |
| First National, Rockville, Conn. | 75,000 | 80,000 |
| People's National, Roxbury, Mass. | 71,000 | 80,000 |
| Sherburne National, Sherburne, N. Y. | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| Southport National, Southport, Conn. | 51,000 | 58,000 |
| Third National, Springfield, Mass. | 47,000 | 50,000 |
| Syracuse National, Syracuse, N. Y. | 60,000 | 68,000 |
| Taunton National, Taunton, Mass. | 202,000 | 225,000 |
| Third National, Towanda, Penn. | 62,000 | 70,000 |
| Third National, Washington | .... | 225,000 |
| Third National, Washington | .... | 113,000 |
| Third National, Washington | .... | 112,000 |
| Third National, Washington | 500,000 | 113,000 |
| Third National, Westfield, N. Y. | 30,000 | 32,000 |
| Third National, West Winfield, N. Y. | 50,000 | 57,000 |
| Total | $11,217,000 | $12,582,000 |

*Schedule of National Banks that have made original deposits of Pacific Railroad Bonds to secure circulation.*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Exchange Bank, Boston, Mass. | $235,000 |
| Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore, Md. | 600,000 |
| Birmingham National Bank, Birmingham, Conn. | 100,000 |
| Ross County National Bank, Chillicothe, Ohio | 20,000 |
| Central National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio | 175,000 |
| Ohio National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio | 200,000 |
| Clinton National Bank, Clinton, Conn. | 14,000 |
| National Cherry Valley Bank, Coatesville, Penn. | 10,000 |
| Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa | 30,000 |
| Delaware City National Bank, Delaware City, Del. | 22,000 |
| Colorado National Bank, Denver | 33,000 |
| Saybrook National Bank, Essex, Conn. | 13,000 |
| National Exchange Bank, Greenwich, R. I. | 20,000 |
| First National Bank, Hillsborough, N. H. | 30,000 |
| First Jacksonville National Bank, Jacksonville, Ill. | 113,000 |
| Jersey Shore National Bank, Jersey Shore, N. J. | 20,000 |
| National Union Bank, Kinderhook, N. Y. | 37,000 |
| Lansingburg National Bank, Lansingburg, N. Y. | 113,000 |
| Monroe National Bank, Monroe, Mich. | 10,000 |
| Fourth National Bank, New-York City | 330,000 |
| American National Bank, New-York City | 215,000 |
| Commonwealth National Bank, New-York City | 250,000 |
| Otoe County National Bank, Nebraska | 10,000 |
| State National Bank, New-Brunswick, N. J. | 5,000 |
| Lawrence County National Bank, Newcastle, Penn. | 79,000 |
| Newport National Bank, Delaware | 28,000 |
| National Bank, Newport, N. Y. | 20,000 |
| Pacific National Bank, Ottawa, Ill. | 10,000 |
| First National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn. | 156,000 |
| Northern Liberties National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn. | 180,000 |
| Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn. | 350,000 |
| Exchange National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn. | 340,000 |
| Old Colony National Bank, Plymouth, Mass. | 10,000 |
| Merchants' National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | 10,000 |
| First National Bank, St. Johns, Mich. | 2,000 |
| First National Bank, Trenton, N. J. | 12,000 |
| Mechanics' National Bank, Trenton, N. J. | 100,000 |
| National Bank, Vernon, N. Y. | 15,000 |
| Total | $3,917,000 |

### Preparations for the Trotting Season in Boston.

*From the Boston Post, Jan. 29.*

The mild weather we have been enjoying of late has served to quicken our anticipations of Spring, and in common with others, the turfmen of this city are beginning to talk over the prospects of the trotting season of 1869. The proprietors of the Riverside and Mystic Parks are already getting things in trim for the Spring season, and both are settling down upon a programme of operations. The experience of last Fall in regard to offering large premiums was so successful that it will be repeated the present season, and will be doubtless attended with like results—large entries of first-class horses. Mr. NAT PERKINS, of the Riverside Park, although not fully completing his programme, will offer $10,000 in premiums, to be trotted for during four days of the first week in June. One of the purses will be of $5,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:30, and all will be liberal and worthy the attention of turfmen in all parts of the country. Previous to this meeting Mr. PERKINS will offer a liberal purse for four-year-old colts, with an inside stake of $50 each, to make it more interesting, the winner of the *Spirit of the Times* stake last Fall, *Highland Ash*, to be barred, the race to come off in May.

Messrs. MORRISON & DOE, at the Mystic Park, the fastest track in the country, will also offer premiums to the amount of $10,000, judiciously divided among the several classes of horses, the races to take place the week following those at the Riverside Park, and those who remember the success of their liberal management last Fall will have no fears for the result.

The Narragansett Park Association of Providence are already moving in regard to the Spring trotting meeting. Purses to the amount of $10,000 or $15,000 will be offered, and the races will probably take place the fourth week in June, thus giving one week between the meetings at the Mystic and Narragansett Parks. It will thus be seen that the proprietors of the three leading tracks in New-England intend to do all in their power to make the season a success, and we hope to see the turfmen and the public liberally second their efforts.

## BRIEF NOTES.

Four amendments to the Missouri Constitution are thought imperatively necessary, and others are deemed advisable. Many Republican members of the Legislature are, therefore, urging that a convention be called to revise the Constitution thoroughly.

A man in Terre Haute advertises for the owner of two notes found in his possession "quite unbeknown" to him.

A resident of Sacramento, Cal., has commenced a suit against one hundred and seventy-nine defendants, cotenants with him, for the partition of the Spanish rancho San Juan de los Moquelumnes, which comprises 35,000 acres.

The advocates of a division of the State of Texas called a mass meeting in San Antonio recently, and the meeting voted down resolutions favoring division by a large majority.

A letter received in St. Louis a few days ago bore the following address: "Sankluis Mishuri, nord Amerika suehing 2 strasse Numors 105."

Three men were killed and several others badly injured by an explosion in a stone quarry in Petersburg, Rensselaer County, on Saturday.

United States Collector TOWNSEND on Saturday took possession of the books of one of the heaviest tobacco dealers in Albany, on suspicion that he had not made proper returns.

Messrs. OVENS & SON are bakers in Buffalo and appropriately named. They are moreover charitable, having recently given over 500 loaves to the poor.

The Maine colony in Jaffa have been again heard from. They now number twenty-five and are in a state of bliss in consequence of the departure of their leader, ADAMS.

The mineral resources of Ohio have never been properly explored, and a bill is to be introduced in the Legislature providing for a thorough geological survey of the State.

GEORGE E. SMALL, late manager, and ISAAC BARNES, late teller of the Royal Canadian Bank in Kingston, have been bound over for trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the bank.

It is related that a well-known politician recently wrote to Gen. GRANT that his name had bee n mentioned in connection with a certain office; that he had no desire for the position, but if the General deemed it for the public good, he would not press his objections to taking it. Soon after, he was given to understand that there was but little probability of his being called upon to sacrifice his feelings for the public good.

A street railroad, opened on Wednesday, greatly gratifies the people of Savannah, Ga.

One hundred and nineteen witnesses have been summoned to appear against Mrs. CLEM, who is to be again tried for murder in Indiana.

Gen. MOWER, who was recently reassigned to the command of the District of Louisiana by Gen. BUCHANAN, arrived in New-Orleans Monday night from his late command at Ship Island, and assumed command of the district on Tuesday.

A diamond set, valued at $600, was stolen from a jewelry store in Rochester on Saturday morning, by two men who asked to be shown some jewelry and quietly walked out with it.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railway offices at Williamsport, Penn., were burned on Thursday night. Loss about $4,000.

### Collector Smythe vs. E. A. Pollard.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As the Collector declines to notice personal attacks through the newspapers, and as a spread-eagle opinion on a point of law is attributed to me, who am no lawyer, and never take such flights, I deem it proper to state that Mr. POLLARD's card is conspicuously inexact.

1. The recommendation paper from which his name was transcribed to the letter of appointment did have it "E. M. POLLARD," and he was so appointed.

2. The whole conversation about the oath is a fiction based on the few official words I had with him on the subject. I made no explanations in the matter; did not endeavor to smooth the way for him, and simply laid the printed forms before him, which he signed and afterward swore to before the Collector.

3. Neither the Collector nor myself knew the antecedents of Mr. POLLARD. I saw much more of him than the Collector did. In fact, he came frequently to my office—as is the manner of persons in quest of place—for nearly two months before he was appointed. I do not think he obtained admission to the Collector's presence more than three times during the whole period. So much for his "frequent conversations" with him.

4. After it became known, through the papers and otherwise, what his history was, and also on account of his incapacity, on trial, for any clerical duty, the Collector directed me to effect his removal in the next nominations. Mr. POLLARD coming in soon after, I informed him that he was about to be removed, and advised him, if it would place him in a better position, to resign. He insisted at once on seeing the Collector, who, it seems, on granting the interview, advised him to the same course; but neither of us gave him the slightest idea that his pay could be continued beyond the current month, which was then near its close. On this point he pleaded strongly with me after leaving the Collector, but I distinctly informed him that it would be impossible, as his successor was already named, and would go on duty on the 1st of the next month.

Such, Sir, is a specimen of the many difficult cases with which we have to deal. The slightest word of the Collector, or of myself, is taken up, magnified, travestied, twisted into promises, and worked up into scandal. Indeed, I have come to be extra watchful lately, and when such imaginative gentlemen appear, never open my mouth lest "I put my foot in it." T. C. LELAND, Appointment Clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1869.

### Episcopal Diocese of Central New-York—Rev. Dr. Huntington's Acceptance.

*From the Syracuse Journal, Jan. 30.*

The undersigned takes great pleasure in placing before his brethren, Clerical and Lay, of the Diocese of Central New-York, the following true copy of the letter of Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, Bishop elect, accepting the Episcopate of the Diocese, the original of which was placed in his hands by the Committee appointed by the Convention to inform Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON of his election, which duty they discharged accordingly. GEO. MORGAN HILLS, President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Central New-York.

*To Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., and Hon. Geo. F. Comstock, Com. of the Conv. of the Dio. of C. N. Y.:*

DEAR SIRS: Your communication of the 14th inst., inclosing an official copy of the record of the Convention of the Diocese of Central New-York by Dr. GOODRICH, in which I am declared to have been elected to the Episcopal charge of that Diocese, has received the careful consideration demanded by the sacredness of the subject and by the large interests pertaining to the Kingdom of our Lord involved in it.

I hereby accept at your hands this solemn call, awaiting the further action required by the ecclesiastical law on the part of the Right Reverend, the Bishops and other authorities of the Church, to give it conclusive effect. Should they consent to my consecration, and should it please Almighty God to lead me into the very responsible and yet attractive work you offer me to do, I shall come among you to serve the Master and Chief Shepherd of the whole flock, and to serve you for His sake, not without a deep sense of unworthiness and human weakness, but with willingness and hope.

It must comfort you and me to remember with what strong precautions and what devout preparations of heart the spirit and practice of our branch of the Church have guarded the choice of a Bishop. If I have erred in the decision of the extremely difficult question put before me, I can only pray and strive with the utmost earnestness to retrieve the error, by an unremitted and undivided devotion to the duties of my office. If my brethren and friends in the Diocese have made any mistake in their selection of a spiritual overseer, I can only beseech them now to join vigorously with me in endeavoring to cover it by the united and more zealous labors of the future.

You will allow me to say, in all sincerity, that a principal inducement with me to undertake an Episcopal administration in the region you represent, is found in the facts you mention relative to ready openings for Church missions and the extension of Christ's Gospel and ordinances in those important and wide-spread communities.

May the Lord of the harvest go before us with His benignant Providence, and follow our imperfect toil with His gracious and continual blessing!

Wishing you the favor and peace of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, I am your obedient servant and faithful friend.

F. D. HUNTINGTON.

FEAST OF THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL, Jan. 25, 1869.

### Patient Waiting Perhaps no Loss.

*From the Hartford Post, Jan. 30.*

A lady and gentleman are now living in this city who were engaged to be married more than thirty years ago, and who are still anxiously waiting the day when they shall be made one. In 1840 they had been engaged for some time, but did not marry because each had a mother dependent upon them for support. The two mothers refused to live together, and their children would not leave them, but decided to postpone their marriage until one or the other should die. Both mothers are still living, and the gentleman continues to visit the lady, their filial duties still keeping them apart. The man has had the consumption for several years, and doubtless ere either of the now very aged mothers shall take their departure, he will have gone to his last resting-place. Every day a trembling old Romeo, leaning heavily on a cane, with feeble steps, wends his way to the house of Juliet, a withered maiden lady, whose hair is silvered by age and trouble.

### The Little Italian Harpers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Many of your readers must remember the frequent instances last Winter of the little unfortunate Italian harpers and violinists who were found late o'nights half frozen. They seemed to be driven by an evil fate to play on the coldest nights and at very late hours. The officers of the Children's Aid Society have frequently been questioned about these unhappy little musicians, and we have tried to break up the business, as it is now carried on; but it is extremely difficult to find the employers of these children, and the boys themselves (unlike the other Italian children) never attend our Italian school, (formerly in the Five Points, but now at No. 110 Centre-street.) The only way, apparently, to break up the nefarious traffic in these children, is for the Italian authorities themselves, in Naples and Southern Italy, to forbid the emigration of children without parents or natural guardians. Whether the Police here could prevent it is doubtful.

The following is a recent report from the excellent teacher of the Italian school, Mr. A. A. CERQUA, who has done so much for the elevation and instruction of the Italian street children:

"It is to be regretted that nothing can be done with that class of little musicians seen at all times and places (mostly disreputable) with harp and violin. The number at present here is larger than ever before, owing to the vigorous measures lately adopted by the Italian Government, to break up this shameful traffic—a relic of the Bourbon misrule. The managers of the concern have their headquarters in Paris, where are received and executed orders for supply to their agents all over the world.

The children are, without exception, from the Southern Italian Provinces, and are either bought of, or hired from their unnatural parents, for a period of ten to twenty years at $2 to $3 per month, according to age and ability. From the moment the bargain is closed it becomes almost impossible for the parents to hear further from their offspring, who is handed from agent to agent and from city to city, like a bale of goods, and the utmost care is taken lest he may form acquaintances that may bring about estrangement between him and the agents, appropriately called by their subjects *padroni* (masters.) A correspondence is regularly maintained by the agencies abroad with the Paris house, to whom remittances from the branch offices are made on the basis of special agreements, the padrone paying the originally stipulated monthly payment to the boy, and pocketing the balance of the earnings, which are to reach the average arbitrarily established by him for each musician. A system of espionage is also organized by the company, the informers being among the most tried of the hired crowd, with the object of discerning in time to frustrate any attempt at desertions, which, notwithstanding their vigilance, often take place at a certain age and in free countries.

I have occasionally approached some of these little wanderers, but without any satisfactory result. Only lately, meeting a boy of about 7 years, with a violin on a ferry-boat, at 11 P. M., I attempted to find out whether any plan could be effected to do some good. He told me that he made $1 a day, that he was out till 12 and 1 o'clock, the latest hours in low places; that he did not know father or mother; that he was from Naples, and was satisfied with his padrone here, &c.; but how many this padrone had under his employment, and where he lived, he would on no account consent to tell me, and seemed to regret very much to have mentioned his name (MICHELE) almost thoughtlessly.

Of course, they never attend school or church, and grow up as the little Neapolitan lazzaroni did at the time of the Bourbon Government. But it is impossible to take hold of one of them, for on the slightest indication of their having found sympathy they are transferred to remote places. But my experience, after all, justifies my belief that but an insignificant number of them only could be reached, as the manner in which they are trained is well calculated to lead them to look to their padrone as their sole and best friend." C. L. B.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 8 East Fourth-street.

### Burglars in a Bonded Warehouse.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer CODY, of the First Precinct, discovered that the cover to the coal-hole in the sidewalk in front of the bonded warehouse No. 13 Stone-street, occupied by MCMURRAY & PATTERSON, had been broken open. He immediately notified Capt. JAMESON, in the New-street Police Station, who at once turned out the reserve section and established a cordon of officers around the entire block. Mr. SAMUEL L. PATTERSON, one of the firm, was also summoned, when a search was instituted through the building. The burglars had gained an entrance to the warehouse through the coal-cellar and basement to the upper floors by forcing open the traps to the hatchway, and Capt. JAMESON and Mr. PATTERSON soon discovered three men concealed on the second floor, and they were taken to the Station-house. The prisoners gave their names as HENRY WILSON, aged 25 and residing in Park-street, JOSEPH GROSS, aged 28 and living at the Union Hotel, and HENRY MCCALL, 22 years of age and residing at No. 67 Greenwich-street. Several cases of merino cloths were found broken open, and when the three prisoners were arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, Mr. PATTERSON accused them of intending to steal the contents of these cases, valued at $1,500, and owned by TOWNLEY & CO. The Magistrate fully committed the gang for trial at the General Sessions without bail. The accused did not attempt to deny their guilt, and only wished it understood that it was not burglary, only an attempt at one.

### A Small Railroad War.

A dispute has existed for a number of months between the two horse railroad companies of Jersey City, the Jersey City and Bergen Company and the Jersey City and Hoboken Company, the difficulty having arisen out of the refusal of the Hoboken Company to pay for the use of certain tracks belonging to the former Company, and lying between Jersey-avenue and the ferry, over which track the Hoboken cars were compelled to run to complete their course from one ferry to another. The Hoboken Company justified its use of the tracks by an agreement made several years ago, by which the Bergen Company were permitted to use the tracks of the Hoboken Company upon Jersey-avenue, in exchange for the use of those in Newark-avenue by the latter. As the Bergen Company had ceased to use the Jersey-avenue tracks, however, they sought to prevent the use of their own without compensation. A notice was served upon the Hoboken Company last Fall to "keep off the track," and they have since made their terminus at the intersection of Jersey-avenue and Newark-avenue. The wants of the community, however, led the Common Council to take steps to give the use of the Newark-avenue tracks to the Hoboken cars, and a resolution was not long since passed by the Council and approved by the Mayor, fixing the compensation to be paid to the Bergen Company, at $100 for each car per annum. This arrangement does not suit the Bergen Company, and they have armed themselves with an injunction, with which to drive off the Hoboken cars as soon as they make an appearance upon the disputed territory. In the meantime the Hoboken Company, evidently fearful of legal complications, do not allow their cars to run to the ferry, even under cover of a city ordinance.

### Northeastern Saengerbund.

The delegates of this association of singing societies of New-York and vicinity held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Harmonia Club-house, Mr. THEO. HEIDENFELD in the chair. Twenty-four societies were represented by delegates. After some differences between the Bund and the "Fest" Committee at Baltimore, about the next singing festival to be held there, had been settled, it was decided that no singing society of New-York and vicinity should take part in the festival unless first joining the Association. On motion of the Director, Mr. ANSCHUTZ, a plan for the concert to be given on Easter Sunday was adopted. The meeting then adjourned. The first great rehearsal is to take place on Sunday next.

### Attempted Murder in the Sixth Ward This Morning.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning, SUSAN MCINTYRE, aged 20, and a native of Ireland, accosted CHARLES EDWARDS and WM. ANDERSON, in Chatham-street, and induced them to accompany her home, to No. 33 Mulberry-street. While in her room a quarrel ensued, when ANDERSON seized SUSAN by the arms and held her helpless while EDWARDS stabbed her in the right breast, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. Both of the men were arrested by the Sixth Ward Police and locked up in the Franklin-street Police Station, and their unfortunate victim was sent to the New-York Hospital.


### Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

*From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.*

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Section Cellular Plate, combined with a recticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No. 27 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 535 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN."—A Pure Gin—Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A. M. BININGER & CO., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Colgate & Co.'s LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 53 John-st.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets, FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH. Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York, MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by all druggists.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists and Dr. PERRY, 49 Bond-st., N. Y.


## MARRIED.

CALDWELL—LAFOURCADE.—At Devonshire-place, Germantown, on Thursday morning, Jan. 28, by Rev. Charles A. Maison, assisted by Rev. James De W. Perry, J. ALBERT CALDWELL to ANNA CUTHBURT, daughter of Edward Lafourcade, Esq.

TALMAN—HINCKLEY.—At the Church of the Memorial, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. S. G. Appleton, assisted by Rev. Frederick Van Kluk, PIERRE C. TALMAN to LILLIE E. HINCKLEY.

THOMSON—STONE.—At St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr. WILLIAM L. THOMSON, of New-York, to Miss ARABELLA, daughter of A. B. Stone, Esq., of the former place.

## DIED.

BADGLEY.—On Friday evening, Jan. 29, of pneumonia, CORNELIUS BADGLEY, aged 66 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J.

BRUEN.—At Williamsburg, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 30, CORDELIA CLOTHILDE SEAMAN, wife of George Bruen, in the 30th year of her age.

CARTER.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, EMILY WILLETS, wife of Henry C. Carter, in the 24th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CASSIS.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, GEORGE D. CASSIS, in the 57th year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 175 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

DEAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 30, JOSEPH DEAN, in the 79th year of his age. His funeral will take place from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2, at 11½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

EVANS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Jan. 31 ult., JACOB M. EVANS, Sr. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

FIELDS.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, JOSEPH JOHNSTON, youngest son of Joseph and Sarah Fields, aged 5 years and 17 days. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 443 West 44th-st., on Monday, (this day,) at 1 o'clock.

FITZHUGH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 30, JOHN FITZHUGH, aged 69 years. The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, E. J. Fitzhugh, No. 35 Gates-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FRITH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 31, WILLIAM R., only child of Joseph R. and Josephine E. Frith, aged 19 days. Funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 96 7th-st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 29, Hon. THOMAS JONES, Jr., aged 45 years. The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 331 West 48th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, instead of Tuesday, as previously announced. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 31, Mrs. MARGARET MORRIS, widow of the late John Morris, in the 87th year of her age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, John R. Morris, No. 130 Dean-st., near Hoyt.

MOTT.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, SARAH MOTT, wife of Samuel C. Mott, aged 40 years, 4 months and 24 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 Dominick-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

POWELL.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 31, ROBERT IRVING, infant son of Robert I. and C. Augusta Powell, aged 6 weeks. Funeral on Monday, Feb. 1, from No. 180 Amity-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PUTNAM.—In Yonkers, on Saturday, Jan. 30, Capt. ALBERT PUTNAM, in the 70th year of his age. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 2d inst., from his late residence, Warburton-av., upon the arrival of the 9 A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad, from New-York. Carriages will be in waiting at the Yonkers Depot. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

SINCLAIRE.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Jan. 31, CHARLES A. SINCLAIRE, aged 32 years, son of the late Thomas Sinclaire, M. D. LL. D. The funeral will take place at the residence of Thomas R. Sinclaire, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited without further notice.

TOWNSEND.—At Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, Jan. 30, LYDIA H., wife of Richard H. Townsend, in the 54th year of her age.

UNDERHILL.—On seventh day afternoon, first month, 30th, 1869, after a short illness, ELIZABETH C. UNDERHILL, widow of Charles R. Underhill, in the 70th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house at Chappaqua, on third day morning, second month, 2d, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Chappaqua Depot to meet the up train of the Harlem Railroad which leaves 26th-st. at 8:15 A. M.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

PATENT OFFICES. MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 32 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE teeth inserted over the old ones without metal, rubber or porcelain. Testimonials of ten years trial. The most sensitive teeth or roots filled or built up without pain at Dr. SIGESMOND'S, Dentist to the Woman's Hospital, No. 1,250 Broadway, near 32d-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Merry's Museum is not written in stilted phrase, unintelligible to the comprehension of boys and girls, nor couched in terms and filled with topics suitable only for the nursery. It is the boys' and girls' common-sense magazine, full of good stories well told, and much useful information which they can understand and relish. It is beautifully printed and richly illustrated. The January number begins a new volume. Terms, $1 50 a year, in advance. Send the money to Horace B. Fuller, Boston, and you'll never rue it."—*Tribune, Johnstown, Penn.*

FEBRUARY NUMBER NOW READY. MERRY'S MUSEUM. Edited by LOUISA M. ALCOTT. HORACE B. FULLER, Publisher, Boston. New-York: The American News Company.

THE OPERA BOUFFE. A choice collection of the Vocal and Piano gems of Offenbach's "Genevieve," "Grand Duchess," "Barbe Bleue," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound in book form, correct and elegant. The work has already met with great success, and will be appreciated by all lovers of opera bouffe music. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all music dealers.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO, HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

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DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.
LOANS negotiated.

# GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

**BANKERS,**

NO. 30 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

**BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,**
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.**
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

**PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.**
Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**B. MURRAY, JR.,**
BROKER IN
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,
NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

**NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.**
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.
By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 30,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.
Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.
Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.
The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.
Stockholders are requested to notify the Company *at once* whether they elect to take the new stock.

**MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.**
A dividend of $1 per share, arising from assets of the Company, not included in the consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be paid on the 5th of February, at the banking office of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, to the Stockholders of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Company on the 5th day of June, 1863, (the date of consolidation of the two Companies,) or their legal representatives.
FRED. SCHUCHARDT, Trustee.

**MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.**—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

**STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE STAR** Metal Company, No. 17 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., the following Stocks and Bonds: Certificate No. 29, Lumberman's Insurance Company's Stock, Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Certificate No. 174, Fourth National Bank Stock, Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,026, $500; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,640, $500; Star Metal Company's Certificates of Stock from Nos. 264 to 279 inclusive; Nos. 26, 258, 259, 230, 240, 243. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above or their coupons.
STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OF**ficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1869.
**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 26, EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.
**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORT**gage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company (Western Division) due 1st February, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

**THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY** give notice, that on Feb. 15, 1869, they will pay a cash Dividend of Seven per Cent. on their preferred stock, and will divide in common stock Ten per Cent. to their preferred stockholders, and Fourteen per Cent. on their common stockholders, according to the list of stockholders on Jan. 30. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 30, 2 P. M., to Feb. 15, 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Transfer Agent.

**SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.**—The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana Past Due Coupons; also, Memphis and Charleston Stock, Wilmington and Manchester First Mortgage Bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee First Mortgage Bonds, Past Due Wilmington City Bonds, Norfolk City 6 per cent. Bonds and Stock, and Charleston 6 per cent. Stock. By J. M. WEITH & CO., Nos. 15 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.,

**BANKERS,**

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

**CLOSING PRICES.**
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1869—3 P. M.

| | Buy | Sell. | | Buy | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881.. | 111⅜ | 111⅝ | 5-20 Coupon, 67. | 108⅜ | 108⅝ |
| Coupon, 1881..... | 112¼ | 112½ | 5-20 Coupon, '68. | 108⅞ | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862.. | 109¼ | 109½ | 10-40 Regist'd.. | 105⅛ | 105⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62.. | 113 | 113¼ | 10-40 Coupon... | 108¼ | 108½ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64.. | 109⅜ | 109⅝ | Gold.......... | 136¼ | 136⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, | 110½ | 110¾ | U. S. Cur. Pac. | 101⅛ | 101⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 Jan. and July.. | 108⅜ | 108⅝ | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
**RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,**
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
**INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.**

**GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.**
BANKERS,
NO. 214 BROADWAY.
NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND
CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

## California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
**GOLD BONDS.**
**PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.**
COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVD DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is
**$2,250,000.**
LESS THAN $22,000 PER MILE.
THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY ON THE COMPANY,
including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.
Total length of road, 105 miles.
Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.
The monthly earnings on this portion of the road *are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.*
This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.
The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season, and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $3,000 (gold) per day.
The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid, and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.
The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.
From satisfactory proofs, received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment,—safe, and in every respect desirable.
Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver Bonds.
Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers.
TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.
**THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY** to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868.. | $6,782,969 82 |
| Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1868 | 2,563,002 30 |
| Total amount of marine premiums...... | $9,345,972 12 |
| No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks. | |
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868 | 6,807,970 89 |
| Losses paid during the same period | $3,081,080 49 |
| Returns of premiums and expenses | 1,383,230 61 |
| The Company has the following assets, viz.: | |
| United States and State of New-York stock, City Bank and other stocks | 7,587,435 00 |
| Loans secured by stocks and otherwise | 2,214,100 00 |
| Real estate and bonds and mortgages | 210,000 00 |
| Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at | 290,530 03 |
| Premium notes and bills receivable | 2,953,267 53 |
| Cash in bank | 405,548 83 |
| Total amount of assets | $13,660,881 39 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.
A Dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 6th of April next.
By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
J. D. JONES, C. A. HAND,
CHARLES DENNIS, JAMES LOW,
W. H. H. MOORE, B. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY COIT, BENJ. BABCOCK,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, ROBERT B. MINTURN,
LEWIS CURTIS, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
LOWEL HOLBROOK, R. L. TAYLOR,
R. WARREN WESTON, GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
ROYAL PHELPS, WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CALEB BARSTOW, PAUL SPOFFORD,
A. P. PILLOT, SHEPPARD GANDY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
DAVID LANE, CHAS. P. BURDETT,
JAMES BRYCE, ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
DANIEL S. MILLER, SAMUEL G. WARD,
WILLIAM STURGIS, WILLIAM E. BUNKER,
HENRY K. BOGERT, SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,
DENNIS PERKINS, JAS. G. DE FOREST.
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 27, 1869.
**NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF FIRST MORT**gage bonds, Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, and guaranteed by C., C. and I. C. R. R. Co., will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on and after that date, less Government tax.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 42 WALL-ST.
**THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE** first mortgage bonds will be paid, less Government tax, at the office of the Company.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
JAN. 25, 1869.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R. CO., OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1869.
**NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE MOR**ris and Essex second mortgage bonds will be paid on 1st February prox., at this office.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NORTH SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.
**THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE** First Mortgage Bonds will be paid, less Government tax, at the office of
SMITH, SEAVER & BOWEN,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 8 Broad-st., N. Y.

**PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.**—Six per cent. bonds, principle and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by
S. SKAATS & BRO.,
No. 19 Broad-st.

**ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECU**rities bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,** in great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
49 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

**MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS** of the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECO**RATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

**MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES**—Great varieties at reduced prices. S. KLABER, marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

## AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.

# GREAT SALE OF THIRTY-TWO MAGNIFICENT LOTS

ON MADISON-AV., 4TH-AV., 74TH AND 75TH STS.,

# AT AUCTION.

**A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.**
WILL SELL AT AUCTION

## On Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1869,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK:

MADISON-AV.—Eight lots, forming the entire front of the block on Madison-av., including the corner lots; the lot on the corner of 74th-st. being 25.8 feet by 100; the lot corner of 75th-st., 28.8 feet by 100, and the other six lots each 25 feet by 100.
74TH-ST.—Twelve lots on the north side of 74th-st., extending to 4th-av., each lot 25 feet by 102.2.
75TH-ST.—Twelve lots on the south side of 75th-st., adjoining the last described in the rear, and all of the same dimensions as the lots on 74th-st.
The whole plot presents one of the best opportunities for purchasers desiring to make investments in fine lots near the Central Park which can occur again at auction. 74th and 75th sts. open on Central Park toward its superb lake; they are sewered and the assessments paid. On the opposite side of 4th-av. is the costly Episcopal Church.
The title is perfect. The terms of the sale will be liberal.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

## GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS

## ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS,

Will be sold at auction

## BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

## WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.
The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.
It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.
For diagrams and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

## SALE PEREMPTORY.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.
**BY JAMES M. MILLER.**
THURSDAY, FEB. 4,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, by order of the Supreme Court,)
THE VALUABLE PAPER-MILL AND PROPERTY OF THE SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SITUATED AT SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM NEWBURG, ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.
The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot, a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a 125-horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one 62-inch Fourdrinier paper machine, and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper; also, a boiler-house, boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water-power, water-wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling-houses, store-house, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c.
For particulars, and for terms of sale, apply to the auctioneer, or to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver, Room No. 13 City Hall, or BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**EXECUTORS' SALE—NO. 52 7TH-AV.,** near 14th-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, (sale by order of the executors of J. G. Mott, deceased:)
7TH-AV.—The handsome four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 52 7th-av., west side, between 14th and 15th sts.; house is 22x60 feet, with party-walls; in good order and contains every convenience. Possession May 1, 1869.
Lot 22x100 feet.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NO. 164 WEST** 34TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of James Cruikshank, Trustee:
WEST 34TH-ST.—The handsome first-class English basement house and lot No. 164 West 34th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.; house is four stories, brown stone, 18.6x55 feet, with party-wall east side; in perfect order and contains all the conveniences. Possession May 1, 1869. Lot 18.6x98.9. $12,000 now on mortgage, due Jan. 18, 1871.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**HANDSOME HOUSE, NO. 120 WEST** 43D-ST., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
WEST 43D-ST.—The handsome first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 120 West 43d-st., south side, between Broadway and 6th-av.; house is 21 feet 5 inches front by 50 feet in depth; in fine order and frescoed throughout. Contains all the conveniences of a first-class dwelling. Possession on delivery of deed; lot 21.5x100.5.
Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRA**BLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STS., AND MAIDEN-LANE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:
Broadway, Nos. 502 and 504, running through to Crosby-st., 46 feet front, 60 feet rear, by 200 feet deep.
Broad-st., Nos. 58, 60 and 62, through to 56 New-st.
Maiden-lane, No. 46, through to No. 37 Liberty-st.
Canal-st., Nos. 510 and 512, near Greenwich-st.
For full particulars and books, maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**NOS. 226, 228, 230 AND 232 ELIZA**BETH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
ELIZABETH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground known as Nos. 226, 228, 230 and 232 Elizabeth-st., on the east side, between Prince and Houston sts., and in rear of the Bowery property, being 98 feet front, 97.8 rear by 81.7 south side, 81.9 north side. Possession May 1, 1869. The buildings belong to the tenant, and are not sold with the property. The title is one of the best, having been in the family 70 years. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
**BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.**
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, a choice collection of
Standard English and American Books.
Many Superb Illustrated Works in Fine Bindings.
Catalogues now ready.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER**ship.—Notice is hereby given, that JAMES P. PAULDING, who resides in the city of New-York; EDWIN A. SLOSSON, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and State of New-York, and THOMAS S. MAILOR, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, in the stock, loan and commission business and all matters relating thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said JAMES P. PAULDING and EDWIN A. SLOSSON, who are the general partners, and the said THOMAS S. MAILOR, who is the special partner: That the said THOMAS S. MAILOR, who is the special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of February, 1869, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1869.
And the business is to be conducted under the firm, name and style of PAULDING & SLOSSON.
JAMES P. PAULDING,
EDWIN A. SLOSSON,
THOMAS S. MAILOR.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1869. f1-law6mM

NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 26 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS** day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business, under the firm name of WILMERDING & HAMILTON.
CHAS. H. WILMERDING, M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

**HENRY S. BROOKS HAS THIS DAY** become a partner in our firm, the name of which remains unchanged.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
Nos. 462, 468 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869. Nos. 116, 118 Cherry-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.
**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the firm name of WILMERDING & WORCESTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHAS. H. WILMERDING,
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER.

**COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS** day associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

**SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.**
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.
The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869. This vessel is a
PROPELLER
of 241 66-95 tons; length 135 feet; breadth 22 2-10 feet; depth of hold 8 5-10 feet; draft, light 3 feet, loaded 8 feet.
She has one direct acting low-pressure Engine (24x24 inches) of 90-horse power, and one boiler.
The hull is of iron covered with 2½ inch white-oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of $3,000.
All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
The vessel is now lying at the head of Spear's wharf, (foot of Gay-street,) where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.
Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL** sell by auction on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 12 Ashland-place, (Perry-st.,) near Greenwich-av.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rich blue and silver figured satin window-curtains, lace window-curtains, pier mirrors, rosewood suite in plush, lounge, easy chairs, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rich Dresden vases, rosewood suite in green reps, ormolu and marble clock, black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany wardrobes, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut secretary bookcase, crockery, glassware; also, a Grover & Baker sewing machine; also, a fine assortment of genuine Sheffield plated ware.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY** ON WASHINGTON AND MURRAY STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
WASHINGTON-ST.—Four four-story brick and iron stores, situate on the westerly side of Washington-st., commencing on the northwest corner of Murray-st., and known as Nos. 258, 260, 264 and 266 Washington-st.
MURRAY-ST.—Three four-story brown-stone and iron stores, situate on the northerly side of Murray-st., 36.5 feet west of Washington-st., and known as Nos. 97, 99 and 101 Murray-st.
The stores produce a handsome rental, and are very desirable as an investment.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STORE AND** LEASE OF LOT, NO. 98 CHAMBERS-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of JOHN M. KNOX, Esq., Trustee:
CHAMBERS-ST.—The four-story brown-stone front store and lease of lot, No. 98 Chambers-st., between Broadway and Church-st. The lease is from Grace Church; ground rent $600 per annum and all taxes and assessments. Present term expires May 1, 1873; lease contains covenants of renewal for 21 years at appraised rent, or payment of appraised value of building. The property is rented to May 1, 1869, at $8,700 per annum, payable monthly, in advance. Lot 25x75 feet.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF** several writs of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, in the room at the vestibule of the City Hall, all the right, title and interests of Martin Kraft, which he had on the 1st day of May, 1867, or has had at any time subsequent thereto, in and to the lot of ground in the City and County of New-York known by street number 244 East Houston-st., said lot being 24 feet and 77-100 of a foot in width front and rear by 106 feet deep each side, with the privilege of the use of the rear of the two lots numbered 153 and 155 Second-st., adjoining the rears of the first-mentioned lot, being a leasehold interest, evidenced by a lease made James H. Phelps to said Martin Kraft, at one thousand dollars per year, payable monthly in advance, which said lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,014 of Conveyances, page 566, with the improvements thereon.—Dated Jan. 23, 1869.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
D. M. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 4 Wall-st.
ja25-1aw6wM*

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
**MORTGAGEE'S SALE**
AT THE DRY DOCK IRON WORKS, 11TH-ST., NEAR EAST RIVER.
Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., to satisfy a mortgage given by Miers Coryell to the subscriber to secure $15,000 and interest, the boilers, engine, shafting and tools, punches, drills, lathes, planers, &c., specified in the mortgage, and now on said premises.
Terms cash.
J. S. UNDERHILL, Mortgagee.
D. & T. McMAHON, of Counsel, No. 13 Chambers-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**PEREMPTORY SALE OF IMPROVED** PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE, CEDAR AND WEST 14TH STS., by order of the heirs to close the estate of HERMAN BRUEN, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs to close the estate of Herman Bruen, deceased:
MAIDEN-LANE—The lot of land, with the brick building thereon, No. 88 Maiden-lane, long known as "Clarke & Brown's Coffee-house;" lot 27 feet 2 inches front, 26 feet 10 inches rear, 63 feet 1 inch on westerly side, and 61 feet ¾ inch on easterly line.
CEDAR-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick store thereon, No. 13 Cedar-st., in the rear of the above; lot 27 feet 8¼ inches front, 26 feet 10 inches rear, 68 feet 7½ inches on westerly side, and 70 feet 5 inches on easterly side.
WEST 14TH-ST.—The four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 234 West 14th-st., (old No. 164,) on south side, 475 feet west of 7th-av.; lot 25x103 feet 3 inches.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
For full particulars and maps apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, or of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 52 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**ELEGANT HORSES, COUPE PHAETON,** ROCKAWAY, TOP WAGON, SLEIGH, ROBES, BLANKEKS, HARNESS, &c., &c.,
at the private stable
NO. 133 WEST 31ST-ST.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M., as above, a very elegant span of gray horses, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, of great style and beauty, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and without blemish; a light circular front coupe, with pole and shafts, and elegant Park phaeton, by Wood Bros., equal to new; top wagon, pole and shafts; a fine six-seat improved rockaway, with squab linings, both by Wood Bros.; a beautiful Albany cutter, pole and shafts, double and single harness, bells, robes, blankets, &c., &c. The above can be seen at the stable on Monday afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock. Sale peremptory.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY H. SACKETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1869.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SHERWOOD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 1,488.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Sherwood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 5, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1869.
f1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL CASSIDY, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Cassidy, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
feb1-law3wM* No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISIDOR HAHN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM W. THOMPSON, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 29, 1869.
W. BUDD DEACON,
FEB. 1, 1869. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. STEELE, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 29, 1869.
W. BUDD DEACON,
FEB. 1, 1869. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL HOFELD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY DWIGHT, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT** on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WASHINGTON J. HOUGH, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 29, 1869.
W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
FEB. 1, 1869. as Messenger.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE — THAT** on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS A. CARMER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1., 1869.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. LEGGETT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Frederick W. Leggett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1869.
f1-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAUNCEY M. SILLIMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Chauncey M. Silliman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869.
ja18-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES H. BAUMGARTEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Moses H. Baumgarten, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 35 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.
ja18-law3wM*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS C. WOEHNING and HERMAN RUTHENBERG, Bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 29th day of January, 1869.
JAMES VAN NAMEE, Assignee,
No. 462 Broome-st., New-York City.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Jacobson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja18-law3wM* New-York City.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN SIMMONS, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John Simmons, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of December, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES O. WEST, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles O. West, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja24-law3wSu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

**NO. 2,026.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF** the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK F. CORNELL, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick F. Cornell, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN M. MARTIN, Assignee,
f1-law3w-M* No. 51 William-st., New-York.

**SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-**York.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THEOPHILUS PIERCE, of Hudson, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.
W. C. BENTON, Assignee, Hudson, N. Y.
f1-law3wM*

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BRONSON PECK, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. SALOMON and JACOB W. RIGLANDER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES H. AMMIDOWN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of February, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1869.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS EINSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elias Einstein, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f1-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SHOPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Charles E. Shopp, of the City of New-York in said district, who was on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
f1-law3wM* EDWARD C. HAZARD, Assignee.

## DIVIDENDS.

**EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.**
NORTH AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869 | 273,843 |
| ASSETS | $773,843 |

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

**EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.**
OFFICE OF THE
**GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 28, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1, free of Government tax.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 8, 1869.
**DIVIDEND NO. 27.**
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this road on the 15th of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 8 to Feb. 16, both days inclusive. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

**ARE YOU INSURED?**
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
29TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. JAS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

**TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.**
OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.**
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1869.
**A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY** per Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.
Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 1869.
**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COM**pany have declared a cash Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen the 1st February next. GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
**THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.**—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.
WASHINGTON POST, JR., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
**DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.
Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

**STUYVESANT INSURANCE COM**PANY—TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 18th day of January, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE** PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.
**A DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER** CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer books are closed.
W. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 30, 1869.
**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after 1st February next. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.
**A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF** Five per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**MARKET SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax.
DEPOSITS made on or before Feb. 1 will commence to draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

**PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Feb. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000,
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,** 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st., SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KELLER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

**ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR** before Feb. 1 will DRAW INTEREST FROM Feb. 1.
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Broadway, corner 33d-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
WM. R. STEWART, President.

**DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5** Broadway, Williamsburg. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, draw interest from Feb. 1.

## PERSONAL.

**TO E.—HOW I HAVE MISSED YOU THIS** Winter, you can never know; you must be careful about messages to me; I am unchanged and unchangeable. FOREVER.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING,** washing and ironing or general housework by a neat, industrious girl; is a capable, respectful and trusty servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST**ant woman, who, from long experience in nursing, is thoroughly competent to take the whole care of an infant and bring it up by hand; is also a good sewer; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

**WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS,** situations together, one as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as first-class laundress; both have best of City reference; no objection to a respectable boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 427 East 18th-st.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW** woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse in a private family; can cut and fit, and is thoroughly competent in either vocation; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

**WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT** nurse, with three years' City reference, a situation in a private family, or to sew for a lady and child; is quick at the needle; takes charge of an infant from its birth; sews neatly; wages, $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT**able woman as cook; understands her business in all parts; meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, and lard; country or City; good City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

**WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH** excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes excellent bread and pastries, soups and jelly, game; does the coarse washing; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

**WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-**av., City or country, situations for a large number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, cooks, to wash for private families, hotels, boarding-houses.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT**able Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., second floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG** girl as laundress in a private family; is a Protestant; no objections to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 19th-st., second floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN,** Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

**WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG** woman, (Protestant,) a situation as an excellent cook and baker; will do the washing and ironing for a small family; in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT**able young woman to do chamberwork and family sewing; good City references. Call at No. 590 8th-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-**class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; no objection to a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

**WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUN**dress, a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; no objection to the country; good reference. No. 40 West 13th-st.

**WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SIT**uation by a superior Scotch Protestant cook, to assist with the washing; good reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

**WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED** woman would like to obtain offices to clean; best reference given. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., basement, in the rear.

**WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT** chambermaid and fine washer, a situation; would take the place of laundress; does French fluting. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

**WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, FROM** the country, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Carmine-st., Room No. 4.

**WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUA**tion to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

**WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES A** situation as chambermaid in a small family; is single. Call at No. 227 1st-av., third floor, front room.

**WANTED—THE WASHING OF GENTLE**men or families by the widow of a soldier; a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 229 West 30th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GER**man girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid. Call at No. 228 9th-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT**able Scotch Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Call for two days at 213 East 19th-st.

**AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND COMMO**dious office, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., near 25th-st., will be found excellent seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, first-class cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses; also, cooks to wash, houseworkers, &c.

**COOKS, WAITRESSES, CHAMBER**maids, nurses and all first-class help at our offices daily; girls found situations immediately. KNICKERBOCKER EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1,270 Broadway.

**WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECT**able woman, for families or gentlemen, at her own house; good City reference. Call at No. 124 3d-av., rear house, between 14th and 15th sts.
MRS. McCANN.

**ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS COL**ored servants will be immediately supplied at SIMMS' Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**SERVANTS PROMPTLY FURNISH**ed at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

**MALES.**

**WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION** by a married man (no children) as first-class gardener; understands all kinds of work belonging to the business; would take charge of a farm if required; is highly recommended. Address, for three days, T. F. C., care of B. K. Bliss & Son, seed store, No. 41 Park-row.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER** by a single man; understands the care of graperies, green-houses, laying out new places; and is good for fruit trees and growing vegetables; has good City reference. Address C., No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st., in seed store.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN** by a Protestant married man without incumbrance; his wife as laundress or chambermaid, and to do the washing of a small family; have no objection to the country; both have excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

**WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION** by a first-class man of temperate habits; will be found obliging and happy to please; reference unexceptionable. Address, for three days, COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION** by a German with a small family; has the best of testimonials as to ability and character. Address GERMAN GARDENER, seed store, No. 876 Broadway, second door above 18th-st.

**WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION** by a married man (English;) is first-class and a very good groom; has been living in some of the best families in the City; will come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 331 2d-av., or address T. W. H.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER;** has had much experience with invalids; good City reference; Englishman; no objection to town or country. Address H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION** by a married man; understands the management of a gentleman's place in every department. Address J. E., gardener, seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER** by a German married man; first-class place only. Address by letter T., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

**WANTED—BY A MARRIED GERMAN** man, a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address, for two days, No. 415 West 35th-st.

**WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY, A SITU**ation in a boarding-house as waiterman; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-**class French coachman, well acquainted in the City, in a private family; best references. Apply at No. 84 Ludlow-st.

**CLERKS AND SALESMEN.**

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUA**tion for copying or writing of any kind where a good penman is required; good reference. Address G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**PRINTERS WANTED.—TO WHOM CON**stant employment will be given, at 53 cents per thousand ems for solid, and 50 cents for leaded matter, MSS. copy, and 50 cents for solid, and 47 cents for leaded reprint. Where matter is made up by the office, 3 cents per thousand are deducted. Good workmen will find this a favorable opportunity to secure desirable situations. Apply to JOHN E. BALDWIN, Secretary Ex. Com. Employing Printers, No. 174 Fulton-st., New-York.

**WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE** "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

**WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, A RAPID** penman, correct in figures, and acquainted with making invoices in wholesale grocery business. Applicants will reply in their own handwriting, stating salary expected. H. W. BELCHER & CO., Post Office Box No. 186.

**TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A NUMBER OF** good book compositors, at the usual prices, with the additional 3 cents per 1,000 ems for solid matter. We prefer a majority of our old hands; but if they decline, their situations are open to others at the rates named. BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings.

**WANTED — FOR EXCELLENT SITUA**tions, a large number of nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

**WANTED—A CLERK IN A LAW OFFICE** who writes a good hand; one about 15 years old preferred. Address S. L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

## SHIPPING.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
AUSTRALIAN....Feb. 3 | CUBA..............Feb. 24
RUSSIA.........Feb. 10 | JAVA..............Mar. 3
CHINA..........Feb. 17 | AUSTRALASIAN..Mar. 10
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin..................$130 | Second Cabin..........$80
Cabin to Paris..............................................$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.**
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
**EVERY SATURDAY**
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
COLUMBIA.........Feb. 6 | IOWA..............Feb. 27
EUROPA............Feb. 13 | CALEDONIA......Mar. 6
INDIA...............Feb. 20 | BRITANNIA.......Mar. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MANHATTAN..........................Feb. 3 at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA...........................Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new)........................Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO..........................March 3, at 9½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA.........Feb. 4 | SIBERIA..........Feb. 18
HECLA..............Feb. 11 | ALEPPO..........Feb. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.......................................................$80 Gold.
Steerage.............................................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

**NATIONAL LINE.**
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK.(via Halifax).Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 and 35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 35 and 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 42 and 47 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | $15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.**
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE TO
**CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.**
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Cabin. Outside. | Inside. | Second Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $275 | $225 | $150 | $75 |

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
**FOUR TIMES A MONTH,**
**On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,**
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER FOR
**GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.**
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS,**
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows.........................................Feb. 13.
RAPIDAN follows.........................................Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows............................................Feb. 27.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Feb. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...............Feb. 11.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE....................Feb. 18.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.............NELSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6.
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Feb. 13.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.**
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN** obtain board in a private family in Newark. For terms apply to THOMAS RUSSELL, No. 88 Chambers-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

**NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST.,** NEAR IRVING-place—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen. Reference given and required.

**NO. 1,214 BROADWAY**—A LARGE AND handsomely-furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen; rent reasonable; one door below 30th-st.

**NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST.**—TO LET, WITH board, parlor and hall, handsomely furnished, second floor, front; also rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

**NO. 4 EAST** 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

**NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.**—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; reference required.

**VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH** board. Apply to U. C., No. 103 Liberty-st.

**NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.**—A FIRST-CLASS room with board for gentlemen.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FIRST-CLASS** THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front, high basement dwelling, No. 23 Smith-st., Brooklyn, 26x48, with extension 10x19, lot 26x104. Excellent order, with all modern improvements and many conveniences not usually found. The extension is particularly well adapted for a physician's or dentist's office. For sale with or without furniture. For terms and permit to inspect, apply to the owner, E. R. DURKEE, No. 135 Water-st., corner Pine, New-York.

**BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE**—A complete three-story brown-stone front, with all improvements; also a three-story Philadelphia brick, with immediate possession, situated in Hall-st., near Green-av., being central to four lines of cars; will be sold a bargain by application to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

## RAILROADS.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Genl Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.**
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

**STONINGTON LINE.**
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD,** &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—A FERRY-boat about 80 feet long. Address with description, price, &c., C. VINTO, Jersey City Post Office.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR MOBILE,**
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN.
On Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC** Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight received until 4 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS,**
ALL STYLES. GREAT BARGAINS.
Harness, bells, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

**FOR SALE**—A BLACK MARE, NINE YEARS old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; suitable for all kinds of work. Inquire of JEREMIAH HAGGERTY, No. 53 Baxter-st., as the owner is going to California.

**FOR SALE**—A HANDSOME FAMILY horse; price $100; also several low-priced cart horses and mares. No. 80 New Chambers-st.

**FOR SALE**—A GRAY MARE, EIGHT YEARS old, 17 hands high; must be sold for want of use; price $50. Apply at No. 251 West-st.

**ONE SECOND-HAND CLOSE COACH,** in good order, one top buggy, and one no top, for sale cheap, at No. 228 Spring-st., corner Clarke-st.

**FOR SALE**—A TWO-HORSE THREE-TON truck, in perfect order; price $150. Apply at Pier No. 7 North River.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE BY FRANK G. BROWN,** No. 58 Broadway:
53d-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av., 2 lots..................$28,000
8th-av. and 62d-st., northwest corner, 4 lots......... 80,000
4th-av. and 87th-st., northeast corner, 6 lots......... 30,000
ALSO,
Entire blocks of 44, 48 and 64 lots, just east of the iron bridge in North New-York, on 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th and 138th sts.
ALSO,
Water fronts located upon the Harlem River, just in front of the above, east of the bridge, in plots to suit.
ALSO,
Plot of 8 acres, on the "Southern Boulevard," (133d-st.,) near the iron bridge.
ALSO,
200 lots in one body at Port Morris.
All the above-mentioned streets at North New-York are graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.

**REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD**
FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE TWO EXTRA-SIZED houses Nos. 40 and 42 Beach-st., southeast corner of Hudson-st., fronting the new Hudson River Freight Depot; the lots embrace 55x90 feet of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE Boulevard and 195th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

**FOR SALE**—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

**FOR SALE**—A LARGE PLOT OF GROUND on 4th-av., including a corner suitable for a hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**HARLEM.**—HOUSE AND FULL LOT FOR sale, two-story attic and basement, on 117th-st., second house west of 1st-av. Inquire on the premises.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!**
TO CAPITALISTS.—For investment, 100 per cent. profit can be made on land lying along the Sawmill River Valley, between Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry; a railroad is already surveyed through the grounds; 500 acres for sale on which are good improvements. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—THE GOTHIC RESIDENCE and grounds of the subscriber, about eighty City lots, situated on Ella-st., Walton and Butternut avs., West Morrisania, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central-av. Boulevard, and all the neighboring contemplated improvements, such as the Ella-st. extension and the new bridge over Cromwell Creek, thus connecting this property with the line of the 7th-av. Boulevard. Ella-st. is graded 60 feet wide, and has gas lamps in it; Walton and Butternut avs. are village streets, the former 60 feet wide, and has gas mains in it; the mansion is imposing and roomy; it has the modern improvements; grounds handsomely laid out and adorned with evergreen, shade and fruit trees; quarter of a mile from Melrose and Morrisania Depots; this property lies well for speculation or immediate improvement; it will be sold, together or in parcels, on reasonable terms. Apply to D. McMAHON, No 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

**A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.**—For sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, one of the most complete, convenient and healthy residences near New-York; only forty minutes from Wall-st.; all the modern conveniences, stable and fine garden, with fine view; would not be sold on any account but for the owner going to Europe; terms moderate, payment easy. For particulars, send to Box No. 3,606 New-York City Post Office.

**POSITIVE SALE**—AT COMAC, LONG Island, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, 350 acres, divided into two farms, in Smithtown, four miles from Northport Railroad depot, two hours from New-York. Fair proportions of timber and arable land, large outbuildings, well, cisterns, orchards, small fruits; soil fertile, location healthy and desirable; roads fine; near churches, schools, &c. For particulars, see handbills, or inquire of S. S. KISSAM, No. 276 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or of CHAS. A. FLOYD, Referee, Comac, L. I.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK,** at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from the City,) containing 9 rooms, with gas, water, range, furnace, &c., entirely new; also, two lots of 5 acres each, in the Park, for sale. Apply to owner, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

**ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR** sale, 72 acres, with neat buildings, fine orchard, &c., at Goshen; immediate possession.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,**
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

**TO LEASE**
FOR A TERM OF 21 YEARS,
The valuable premises situate at
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALKER-ST.,
extending along Walker-st., to Cortlandt-alley,
28 feet front on Broadway,
175 feet on Walker-st.,
29 feet 5½ inches on Cortlandt-alley.
Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counselor-at-Law, No. 28 Broad-st.

**TO LET**—IN NEWARK, N. J., THE PROPerty known as the Union Building, opposite the Centre-st. Depot; the first floor and basement to be fitted as stores to suit tenants; the upper portion of the building can be easily altered into apartments suitable for a first-class boarding-house or hotel. The location is unequaled, it being only 200 feet from the depot of the N. J. R. R., where trains connect hourly with New-York. Possession about April 1. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 63 William-st., Room No. 5.

**GREENE-ST. STORES TO LEASE.**—The new first-class five-story and basement double store, Dorchester stone fronts, erected on lots Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., and adjoining the extensive publishing house of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., is now nearly completed and ready for renting. Parties desiring to locate on the line of the great business improvements, will please apply to H. T. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

**TO RENT**—ON BROADWAY, NEAR Broome-st.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,664 Post Office, or H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

**BROADWAY, CORNER OF JOHN-st.**—To lease, the property known as No. 192 Broadway, and Nos. 9, 11 and 13 John-st., for a term of 21 years from 1st day of May next, with covenants for two renewals. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 6, in No. 192 Broadway.

**TO LET**—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by 1st of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway, or Post Office Box No. 3,664.

**TO LEASE FOR A TERM** OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 60x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 43x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

**TO LET**—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—DESIRABLE OFFICES to let in the new building corner of Pine and Water sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 130 Water-st.

**ART GALLERY, &C., TO LEASE.**—The upper part of Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., 105 feet frontage; gallery 30x75.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine-st.

**TO LEASE**—THE NORTHEAST CORNER of Beekman and Front sts.; size, 25x120; improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

**TO RENT**—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 319 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THEATRE COMIQUE.**
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
WHITE & SPENCER.......Lessees and Proprietors
Manager.............................Mr. WM. H. LINGARD
GRAND REVIVAL
AND REOPENING
of this beautiful and fashionable family resort, a perfect bijou of neatness, and unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the world.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTION
FOR THE OPENING NIGHT,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, 1869.
Reappearance of the unrivaled and universal favorite,
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
AND HIS ENTIRE COMPANY, IN BURLESQUE,
&C.
Second appearance since her return from Europe of the dashing soubrette and protean artiste,
MISS ALICE DUNNING.
First appearance of the charming comedienne and burlesque artiste,
MISS ETHEL NORMAN.
First appearance of the beautiful comedienne,
MISS D. LINGARD.
First appearance of the talented and accomplished comedienne,
MISS EMMA LATON.
MISS LENA EDWIN, MISS ANNIE WOOD, MISS LOUDELL, MISS JONES, MISS HALL, MISS HANLEY.
First time in America, after three months' active preparation, of the new mythological, musical, local and laughable Burlesque Extravaganza, rewritten by Henry B. Farnie, Esq., from Byron's "Orpheus," entitled
PLUTO.
Produced under the direction of Mr. Wm. Horace Lingard.
THE MUSIC..........by....Mr. DAVID BRAHAM
THE COSTUMES....by....Mr. S. MAY, London.
THE SCENERY......by....Mr. RICH. MARSDEN.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, by
MESSRS. WALDRON AND DONNELLY.
The Burlesque will be preceded at each performance by an amusing
PROTEAN SKETCH.
Also, Mr. Lingard in his celebrated
COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats can be secured six days in advance.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..................................DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE GREATEST SENSATION
OF THE SEASON!
THE MOST MARKED SUCCESS
OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD!
THE MOST SUPERB EXHIBITION
OF MANLY STRENGTH, DAUNTLESS DARING,
AND PERFECT PHYSICAL CULTURE
ever presented to the American public!
UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED AND
UNEQUALED ATHLETIC ACHIEVEMENT!
A PERFORMANCE ENTIRELY NEW,
THRILLING BEYOND DESCRIPTION,
and which is acknowledged to be, without question,
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST ASTOUNDING EXPOSITION OF INTREPIDITY AND GYMNASTIC SKILL EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
and also at the
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
the world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
who, coming to this country accredited as
THE GREATEST GYMNASTS OF EUROPE,
have by their almost superhuman feats vastly
OVERLEAPED PUBLIC EXPECTATION,
and rendered themselves at once
THE SENSATION OF THE DAY,
and without doubt
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
to the admirers of athletic prowess ever introduced to the public of New-York, will appear in their
STARTLING ORIGINAL PERFORMANCES.
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
attempted by no other gymnasts in any age or any country, which has been received at each representation by overwhelming audiences with every expression of
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM,
and which has been pronounced by the most competent critics, as well as
BY UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATION,
INFINITELY SUPERIOR IN ALL RESPECTS
to any exhibition of gymnastic skill hitherto witnessed on this continent.
A NEW PROGRAMME
OF
HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
introducing
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND HIS CHARMING INFANT SON,
together with the entire strength of
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
will add to the attractiveness of an entertainment which for
NOVELTY, VARIETY AND INTEST,
will be found
DECIDEDLY WITHOUT PRECEDENT.
Admission 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

**THE CHARITY BALL,**
Under the usual management, will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING.

**CHARITY BALL TICKETS.**—A FEW can be had at Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS', No. 758 Broadway.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**RESIDENCES ON** BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, near Wall-st. Ferry.
TO LET FROM 1ST OF MAY NEXT:
The four-story stone-front house opposite the Church of Holy Trinity, No. 110 Montague-place.
The two-and-a-half story brick house, Dutch roof, dormer windows, No. 90 Willow-st.
Apply to ROBERT SPEIR,
No. 112 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

**TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.**—DWELLING-house located No. 9 Mulberry-st., one minute's walk from depot of New-Jersey Railroad; contains ten rooms, basement and cellar, extension, with kitchen and two small rooms for storage; water and gas; marble mantels; a first-class house; would make an excellent boarding-house; basement well adapted for store; possession immediately. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 63 William-st., Room No. 5.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—NO. 56 BLEECKER-st., near Broadway; a three-story brick house, 25x70x105, on liberal terms, for a term of years, to a first-class tenant. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, JR., No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st., or S. HASTINGS GRANT.

**TO LEASE**—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, furnished; eminently first-class in every respect; splendid new house, 40 feet front; French roof, brick stable and 16 lots of ground on Broadway, 108th and 109th sts.; river view. Apply to JOHN BROWER, No. 3 Coenties-slip.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED, FOR SIX, TWELVE or eighteen months, a large and desirable house at Fort Washington, with about nine acres of land, green-house, grapery, gardener's cottage, and other outbuildings; gas and water in the house. For terms, &c., apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—TO NO. 1 TENANT, for three years, one of those elegant four-story brown-stone houses on Beekman Terrace, between 50th and 51st sts. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—THE SECOND STORY AND BASEment of house No. 267 Bleecker-st. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
**NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.**—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, C. M. DEPEW. } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.
**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.
No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANY PERSON HAVING** ABOUT EIGHTeen cases, contents unknown, on storage at No. 243 Front-st., are hereby notified to pay charges on same and remove them, or they will be sold for storage and charges forthwith.

**DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR** OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, 1869,
will be produced that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.
BENEDICK, a young Lord of Padua,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
DOGBERRY.......................Mr. JOHN GILBERT
LEONATO, Governor of Messina,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER
VERGES..........................Mr. J. H. STODDART
DON PEDRO, Prince of Arragon...Mr. J. B. POLK
DON JOHN, his natural Brother,
Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
CLAUDIO, a young Lord of Florence, a favorite of Don Pedro..........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
ANTONIO, Brother to Leonato.Mr. G. F. BROWNE
BORACHIO. } Followers of } Mr. J. L. MATTHEWS
CONRADE.. } Don John, } ......Mr. E. MILTON
THE FRIAR.............................Mr. J. W. LEONARD
THE SEXTON...............................Mr. E. CASHIN
BALTHAZAR..............................Mr. J. MELTON
SEACOAL.....................................Mr. T. WARD
OATCAKE.................................Mr. J. QUIGLEY
PAGES TO DON PEDRO,
Misses LAWRENCE and THOMAS
PAGES TO LEONATO,
Misses CLAYTON and ROWE
PAGE TO DON JOHN.......................Miss J. ENGEL
PAGE TO BENEDICK.........................Miss J. DAY
PAGES to CLAUDIO. Misses FOWLER and MONEL
BEATRICE, Niece to Leonato,
Miss ROSE EYTINGE
HERO, Daughter to Leonato,
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS
URSULA........ } Gentlewomen attend- } ......Miss ANNIE WARD
MARGARET..... } ing on Hero, } ......Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN
Lords, Ladies, Maskers, Pages, Incense Boys, Guards, Senechals, Attendants, &c.
Incidental to the Second Act, the celebrated glee, "SIGH NO MORE, LADIES," will be sung by Miss CARRIE SPIER, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Mr. W. DALLIMORE, Mr. G. HOWARD and Mr. H. HOLLOWAY. The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
SCENERY.
ACT 1—Scene 1—Terrace before the Governor's Palace, with Distant View of the Town and Harbor of Messina. (H. Isherwood.)
ACT 2—Scene 1—Ball-room in the Palace. (G. Evans.) Scene 2—A Secluded Part of the Palace Garden. (H. Isherwood.)
ACT 3—Scene 1—The Palace Garden. (H. Isherwood.) Scene 2—Ante-room in the Palace. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 3—A Street in Messina, Moonlight. (G. Evans.) Scene 4—The Ante-room. (Minard Lewis.)
ACT 4—Scene 1—Illuminated Chapel of the Sixteenth Century. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 2—Interior of the Prison at Messina. (Minard Lewis.)
ACT 5—Scene 1—Exterior of the Palace. (H. Isherwood.) Scene 2—The Ante-room. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 3—Saloon and Ball-room. (G. Evans.)
The Music, including an appropriate Overture—The Madrigal—a Hymn, and the incidental Dance, composed and arranged by
Mr. Thomas Baker
The Dance Figures and Groupings, under the direction of..............................Mons. Grosel
The Scenery is entirely new, and has been painted by..Messrs. H. Isherwood, M. Lewis and G. Evans
The Mediæval Decorations by
Mr. W. Gibson, of Gibson's Buildings
The Ornamental Painting by
Mr. R. B. Fosdick, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.
The Costumes, in strict keeping with the period, by....Messrs. Flannery, Benschoten and Hamilton
The Furniture and Appointments, (all made expressly, and from the most reliable authorities,) by..............................Mr. James Timoney
The Arms and Equipments, imported from Paris, by......Messrs. Horstman & Co., Broadway
The Armor, Lace Trimmings, Dress Ornaments, from Messrs. Shannon & Miller, No. 32 Maiden-lane
The Mechanical Effects by
Messrs. H. Butler and A. Wright
NOTICE.
In order to aid the effect and give additional room for the Scenery,
THE GREEN CURTAIN ONLY WILL BE USED.
The curtain will be dropped during the Second Act, and during the Third Act also, in addition to the usual division of the performance. As these extra intervals will be very short, the audience are respectfully requested to keep their seats.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
SCHOOL.
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," will be prepared with every attention to detail, immediately after the production of the present Shakespearean revival.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES IN THEATRE DAILY.
Afternoon at 2, Evening at 7½ o'clock.
The Management, in announcing the following
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS,
have full assurance of a continuance of that patronage always extended to first-class merit by the public of New-York, and heretofore so liberally bestowed on this establishment.
Special engagement with those talented and popular artists,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
First appearance in America of the beautiful and accomplished London actress,
MISS ROSE MASSEY,
and engagement of the unequaled Premier Dansante,
MLLE. G. MORLACCHI,
and her Ballet troupe, all appearing every evening, and at Saturday Matinee in the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
and presenting the full dramatic company, to be preceded every evening by the MORLACCHI TROUPE, who will also appear at Wednesday Matinee in the Asiatic Ballet of LALMEE. Other afternoons, at 2 o'clock, DRAMA AND FARCE by the company, admission to which is as follows:
Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, 50 cents extra, which includes
ALL THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.
To be seen at all hours.

**THE TAMMANY, THE TAMMANY.**
MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS.
DENSELY THRONGED EVERY EVENING.
INTENSE DELIGHT AT THE PERFOMANCES
OF
THE GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT,
LITTLE ALL RIGHT,
LITTLE ALL RIGHT,
THE WONDER OF
CONTORTION AND EQUIPOISE.
MONSTER ADDITIONS to the STAR FEATURES of the GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME. The WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, MARIE BONFANTI, MLLE. CARLE, MONS. CARLE, MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, THE DASHWOOD SISTERS, ROBERT GREEN, CHARLES PARKER, PUNCH AND JUDY, and a host of novelty.
GETZ's Grand Allegorical Scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
MARKED CHANGE in all the PROGRAMMES on TUESDAY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

A READING
**BY GEO. VANDENHOFF,**
IN AID OF EMMANUEL CHAPEL, 68TH-ST.,
At Lyric Hall, 6th-av. and 42d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock.
Part 1.—From Shakespeare's "KING JOHN," the STORY OF PRINCE ARTHUR, in three scenes.
Part 2.—POETICAL RECITATIONS, Serious and Humorous.
Part 3.—From PICKWICK PAPERS—Mr. Winkle's Midnight Adventure.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av.; McFarland's bookstore, Broadway and 23d-st.; Evangelical Bookstore, No. 3 Bible House and at Lyric Hall.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.**—Second Winter Exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

**THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NO.** 114 BROADWAY.—RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, OPENING NIGHTS INCLUDED.

## LECTURES.

**STEINWAY HALL.**
LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA.
"THE BALL IS UP, OR CENTRAL PARK."
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Ambrose P. E. Free Church. The Grand Organ will be used upon this occasion. Admission to all parts of the house, 50c. Tickets can be obtained now, at Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 805 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall, the night of the lecture.

**FREE LECTURE,**
At Cooper Union, Room No. 24, by Prof. STEELE, of the Franklin Electrical Institute, on Electricity as a Therapeutic Agent. Address commences at 8 o'clock THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 1. Franklin Electrical Institute, C. C. SPRAGUE, General Agent.

## MEETINGS.

**THE EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the East Side Association will be held at Masonic Hall, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.
By order of the General Committee,
ALEX. THAIN, Secretary.

## ASTROLOGY.

**MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND** Business Clairvoyant, tells name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$50 REWARD.**—LOST OR STOLEN, CERtificate No. 11,658, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered, in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

## IRON WORKS.

**SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT CO.,**
Greenpoint, L. I. Office No. 120 Chambers-st., N. Y.
SCREW BOLTS, FORGED NUTS,
For strength and finish unequaled.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—THE TRANSFERring Grain Elevator of the subscribers, as it now stands on their wharf, at Troy, nearly new and first-class in every respect.
SILLIMAN & CO., No. 40 Front-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
FRENCH OPERA.
A. BIRGFELD...........................................Manager.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
**BARBE BLEUE.**
MLLE. TOSTEE in her great role of BOULOTTE.
Sale of reserved seats commences MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, at the Box Office.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**
FORMERLY PIKE'S.
JAMES FISK, JR.................................Proprietor
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BERGFELD...............................Manager
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
in aid of the
LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
universally acknowledged as one of the
MOST DESERVING CHARITIES
of New-York City.
**LA PERICHOLE,**
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.
IRMA, the Queen of Song......as...LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor...as..........PIQUILLO
Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
and Schirmer's music store, No 701 Broadway.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS**—FLEUR DE THE.
Sole Lessee and Director..............................J. GRAU
The ticket offices at Theatre, Peter's, 138, and Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, at 8½ A. M., for the sale of boxes and seats for any of the first SIX NIGHTS of FLEUR DE THE.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN AMERICA OF Lecocq's new and immensely successful Opera Bouffe,
FLEUR DE THE, FLEUR DE THE,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 1, 1869.
THIS WORK IS THE REIGNING SENSATION IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE.
The vast amount of money, time and labor expended on
FLEUR DE THE
FOR COSTUMES, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS AND MISE EN SCENE, WHICH ARE OF A NOVEL AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER, RICH IN MATERIAL and ARTISTIC IN DESIGN, must secure for it a representation far surpassing in brilliancy and splendor any former production.
ACT I.—Franco-Chinese canteen in Pekin, with view of the bay and French man-of-war at anchor. Calyo.
ACT 2.—Grand illuminated Chinese interior. Calyo.
ACT 3.—A grandee's palace and pleasure garden in the Celestial Empire. Richly decorated pavilion, terraces, exotics, Chinese pagoda, &c., &c.
This scene is of unsurpassed artistic beauty, designed and painted expressly for the Theatre Francais, N. Y., by M. Fromont, the celebrated scenic artist of Paris.
THE PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS AND THE SPECIAL GRAND ILLUMINATIONS rich and recherche beyond description, by Saqui, of Paris. BALLET TROUPE, under the direction of M. Baptistin.
MLLE. EDWIG SCHLAEGER,
MLLE. MARIE ADRIEN,
Mlles. Martinetti, Schell, Whiting and Whelpley.
CAST.
CESARINE, (a French Vivandiere, wife of Pinsonnet)..............................ROSE BELL.
FLEUR DE THE, (a Chinese Belle, daughter of Tien-Tien)......................RIZARELLI.
EUSTACHE PINSONNET, (Cook of the Corvette La Pintade and Cantiniere to the army..CARRIER.
TIEN-TIEN, (Mandarin with the Zinc Balls, Chief of Police at Pekin)........BECKERS.
KAOLIN, (Captain of the Tigers)...........PETIT.
CORBILLON, (Boatswain of La Pintade)...........................................CARRIERE.
HA-VA-LE-TOU-KRU, (Officer)..........LEFEVRE.
MIDSHIPMEN.
Gras de Sel, Villiers, Gavroche, Rosa, Touche a Tout, Briot Vive la Joie, Rachel, Vas de Bon Cœur, Breton.
French soldiers and sailors, midshipmen, vivandieres, mandarins and ladies, Chinese slaves, fire-eaters, &c.
Act I. THE FRENCH IN PEKIN.
Sailors, Vivandieres, Midshipmen, Chinese, &c.
PAS DE MATELOT BY THE BALLET TROUPE.
Act II. A MARRIAGE FETE IN CHINA.
Grand Illuminations, Procession, Cortege.
Grand Oriental Ballet Divertissement.
Act III. THE LAW OF TSING.
French and Chinese; Vive la France; Kan-Kan Franco-Chinese; Grand rondo finale; Cliquot Champagne.
Family circle, 30 cents. After 9½, half price.
TO-MORROW AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
FLEUR DE THE.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessee and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
Doors open 7¼—Begins PRECISELY AT 8.
Engagement of the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Consisting of LYDIA THOMPSON, LISA WEBER, PAULINE MARKHAM, EMMA GRATTAN, (first appearance,) HARRY BECKETT, J. W. HILL. MICHAEL CONNELLY..........Musical Conductor
And the following artists in addition: Misses Bell Land, Lizzie Kelsey, Byron, Schroetter, Forrest, Geddes, the Lascelle Sisters, G. F. Ketchum, (first appearance,) J. Brutone, &c., &c.
MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1869, EVERY NIGHT, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2, will be presented, after A PREPARATION OF THREE MONTHS, AND AT A COST OF 35,000 DOLLARS.
The Gorgeous Oriental Fairy Spectacular Burlesque, written by Henry B. Farnie, entitled the
FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
"STRIKING OIL" IN "FAMILY JARS."
THE SCENERY, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, MASKS, JEWELS, ARMORS, &C., ENTIRELY NEW.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.**
FIFTEENTH SEASON.
The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.
To be had of the following members:
F. T. FREY, No. 50 Beaver-st.
FUCHS & CLASSON BROS., No. 56 Reade-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
KALDENBERG & SON, No. 23 Wall-st. and No. 71 Nassau-st.
J. B. KELLER, Cashier German Savings Bank, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.
F. KUEHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
P. REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.
B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.
Boxes to be secured of
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.

**SHAKESPEARE IN BROOKLYN.**
PROF. R. R. RAYMOND
WILL READ
AS YOU LIKE IT
at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869.
Tickets, $1. For sale at Dyas', No. 246 Fulton-st., and Dickinson's, corner Hicks and Montague sts.

**PERICHOLE'S LETTER** — FRENCH and English words.................................35c.
Spaniard and Captive Indian Maid—Perichole.... 40c.
Perichole Waltz—"Three Cousins," "Merry Dames," &c....................................................50c.
Velocipede Galop—Illustrated title—Very brilliant 50c.
Music mailed. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

**A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED** ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at druggist's No. 182 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

**DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF** the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

**A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.**—DR. GRINDLE No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

**A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.**—DR. AND Mme. GRINDLE, having over eighteen years' successful practice in this City, guarantee relief to all ladies requiring special treatment, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious. Elegant rooms for ladies about to be confined. No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

**A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE,** without medicine.—Dr. and Mme. ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., never fail; their $5 French Pills are certain.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY** Dr. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by his Elixir. Recommended before marriage. Consultation free.

**POWERFUL MEDICINE, SURE THING.** Also, delicate diseases cured. Vigor restored. A ladies' benefactor—Dr. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st.

**CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN** trouble by Dr. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st.; powerful, safe. Monthly Pills and Mixture, $5. Circular free.

**DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY,** treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

**DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST** cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS**—THE only thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

## DANCING.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.**
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

**DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY,** NO. 34 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING** classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 231 5th-av. Send for a circular.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF 1869.
Consisting of
TWENTY NIGHTS
AND A
GRAND BAL D'OPERA
OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, FEB. 11.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements with Mr. Max Strakosch for the
FAREWELL REPRESENTATION OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
previous to her return to Europe.
This will also be the
FAREWELL SEASON OF
MADAME ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
In addition to these renowned Prima Donnas, Mr. Maretzek has again secured the service of
MISS AGATHA STATES,
whose fresh and wonderful voice has proved so attractive and charming wherever she has appeared.
Prominent among the members of the Company will be found the following known artists and popular favorites:
Mad. JOHANNA ROTTER, Mad. ROSA CELLINI, Miss ISABEL McCULLOCH,
Miss LOUISE DURAND,
Signor F. BRIGNOLI, Signor A. BOETTI,
Signor C. ORLANDINI, Herr T. H. HABELMANN,
Signor G. ANTONUCCI, Mlle. MARIE WESMAEL.
THE REPERTOIRE
will include most of the best standard works.
IMPORTANT REVIVALS
will also take place.
Prominent among the Revivals will be
MEYERBEER'S CELEBRATED ROMANTIC OPERA
of
LE PROPHETE,
which will be brought out with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.
BELISARIO,
by Donizetti, and others which will be brought out in the most sumptuous and conscientious manner.
NOTICE.
Subscribers and the public at large are respectfully informed that there will be but
THREE REGULAR OPERA NIGHTS
AND A MATINEE EACH WEEK.
These Opera Nights being each
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.
Subscribers for the entire season will be entitled to admission tickets to the
BAL D'OPERA,
which will take place on
EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869.
Prices of subscription for the entire season of twenty nights and the Bal D'Opera:
Boxes containing four, with eighty admissions, according to location, from $160 to $200.
Choice Seats in parquette and dress circle with twenty admissions, $40.
Box office at the Academy of Music will open for season subscribers on
MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869,
and subscription books will remain open until SATURDAY, Feb. 6, when the sale for single nights will begin at the regular ticket offices.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE**—BEGINS at 8.
THOUSANDS HAVE CONFIRMED
THE UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS
of the SECOND VOLUME of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
VOL. 2 ECLIPSING VOL. I.
NEW SCENERY, NEW TRICKS,
NEW MUSIC, NEW BALLETS,
NEW COSTUMES, NEW CARICATURES,
BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION.
HUMPTY DUMPTY | afterward CLOWN, | GEO. L. FOX.
Pantaloon.......................................C. K. FOX
Harlequin......................................FRANK LACY
Columbine...............................MLLE. LAURENT
Mlle. RITA SANGALI'S FASCINATING BALLET.
Mons. DE COSTA'S FANCY DRESS BALLET.
MATINEE 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Business Manager....Mr. J. HENRY MAGONIGLE
Treasurer...................................Mr. J. A. BOOTH
Stage Manager.........................Mr. MARK SMITH
Leader of Orchestra....Mr. ED'D MOLLENHAUER
MR.
EDWIN BOOTH
respectfully announces that his theatre
will open on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3,
with Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
introducing
Miss MARY McVICKER
AS JULIET.
Miss FANNY MORANT
AS THE NURSE.
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
AS MERCUTIO.
Mr. MARK SMITH
AS FRIAR LAWRENCE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
AS ROMEO.
WITH A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
The tragedy will be produced in strict accordance with historical propriety in every respect, following closely the text of SHAKESPEARE,
with
New and appropriate music composed expressly for the tragedy, by Mr. Edwd. Mollenhauer.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
The box sheet, for the present, is open at the Drug Store of Mr. Samuel Marsh, under the St. Germain Hotel,
NO. 941 BROADWAY,
Corner of 22d-st., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Seats secured six days in advance.

**BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.**
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Lessee and Manager........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Stage Manager..................................Jas. Schonberg
SECOND WEEK.
THE TWO NEW PIECES
THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER,
AND
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW,
WITH NEW FEATURES,
NEW SONGS AND NEW SINGERS.
NOVELTIES FOR THE WEEK:
RAVINGMADRIGALS.
VELOCIPEDEMENTIA.
UPINABALOONATICS.
CANCANIBBALISTICS.
HUMPTUMPTYIDIOTICS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON.
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA....Mr. H. ECKHART
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra chairs, $1 50; balcony chairs, (secured,) $1 50; dress circle, (secured seats,) $1; second balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.
Admission 75 cents; to second circle, 50 cents.
Private boxes, (holding six,) $10 and $12.
SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

**BROADWAY THEATRE**—Admission 50c.
LAST SIX OWENS COMEDY NIGHTS,
AND
LAST OWENS COMEDY SATURDAY MATINEE.
JOHN E. OWENS. JOHN E. OWENS.
THIS EVENING, TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.
THE VICTIMS.
JOHN E. OWENS....as....JOSHUA BUTTERBY
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WEDNESDAY, GRAND EXTRA MATINEE
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MR. DELMON GRACE.
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**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**
FORMERLY PIKE'S.
JAMES FISK, JR..........................................Proprietor
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LAST WEEK
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LA PERICHOLE.
EVERY EVENING
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**LA PERICHOLE.**
Produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.
IRMA, the Queen of Song....as....LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor.as............PIQUILLO
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,
FIRST BENEFIT OF
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Seats can be secured for every evening, and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

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| First appearance | McKean | A new and highly sen- |
| First appearance | McKean | sational and romantic |
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| First appearance | and | Plebeian Daughter. |
| First appearance | Virginia | Plebeian Daughter. |
| First appearance | Virginia | Full Company, new |
| First appearance | Buchanan | and splendid costumes, |
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**BOWERY THEATRE.**
A new spectacular drama, THE ÆTHIOP; or, THE CHILD OF THE DESERT; SKELETON WITNESS; ONE GLASS MORE; GREAT VARIETIES. FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. J. McCLOSKY. Matinee every SATURDAY.

**BRYANTS' MINSTRELS**—14TH-ST.
First appearance in three years of "the Counselor," MR. NEIL BRYANT.
Eighth and last week of the successful Burlesque Opera, ILL-TRUE-BAD-DOER.
UNSWORTH, EUGENE, ST. CLAIR, NELSE SEYMOUR, THE GENDARMES, GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA. The Great Tenor. DAN BRYANT in three of his comic characters. Reserved seats, $1. Parquette, 75c. Gallery, 30c.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

**FERRERO'S ANNUAL BALL**
AT
APOLLO HALL,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST., (FOR ADULTS,) THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1869.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
TO BE HAD AT THE ACADEMY.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

**MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UN**rivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**A TEST.**—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INdependent business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

## ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.

**A Man Gagged and Bound, and Robbed of $7,700—The Thieves Escape with the Booty.**

Another of those audacious robberies which have lately been so frequent, occurred last evening at the corner of Broadway and Prince-street, and in this instance the thieves met with more than the usual measure of success which has attended such enterprises, as they succeeded in making their escape after they had robbed their victim of about $7,700 in money, and of jewelry valued at $1,000.

The scene of this last exploit of the footpad was the second floor of the building No. 566 Broadway, occupied by JACKMAN & JARVIS as a gaming saloon. The building occupies the southeast corner of the street, and the floor has windows opening upon both Broadway and Prince-street. Last evening being Sunday no business was being done and the saloon unlighted, and at 7 o'clock was entirely deserted, with the exception that Mr. WILLIAM MOREY, a *habitue* of the place, sat by one of the Prince-street windows smoking a cigar, while waiting for Mr. JARVIS. He felt entirely safe, as the door was locked and no keys to it were known to be in existence except seven, which were in the possession of persons connected with the house. As Mr. MOREY thus sat in the dark smoking, he heard the door open and heard some one in the hall adjoining the room where he sat, but he paid no attention to the matter, as he presumed it was some one who had a right to enter. Nor was he put upon his guard a moment later, when he heard a voice behind him say, "Don't you holler, or I'll stab you," for he still presumed it was some one of the *attachés* attempting a joke. The next instant, however, a tall man stepped before him, and by the glimmer of the street gas-lamp opposite MOREY caught a glimpse of a huge knife pointed at his breast. Realizing the situation at once his first impulse was to break the glass so that his voice giving an alarm could be heard outside, but his effort to do this was throttled in its inception, and he was seized simultaneously by two men and thrown to the floor. He struggled desperately with his assailants, and being a man of great strength it was some moments before they could subdue him. One of them held the knife and the other, three different times, as MOREY continued his outcries, called to his comrade to "stick him." The knife was not used, however, and MOREY seeing that they were determined on robbery alone, thought to save a portion of his property by seeming to acquiesce in his fate. With this design he managed to get his hand in the inside pocket on the left side of his vest, and taking out a roll containing about $300, handed it to one of them, saying; "Take it and go." But the thieves had come with too accurate a knowledge of the mine they were working to be thus baulked, and they met the tender of the roll by putting a gag in the mouth of MOREY, and thus prevented him from making any further proposals in the way of compromise. They then proceeded to bind him hand and foot, and that being done, they leisurely and carefully explored his entire person, turning every pocket inside out. Having first taken the $300 tendered them, they took from the right hand inside vest pocket a package containing $7,300. Next they snatched out his fine gold watch, then wrenched a solitaire diamond ring from his finger, then tore out his solitaire diamond pin. They were not content even with this, but next took the small roll of $30 or $40 which was in his outside vest pocket. Then going a second time over his person to make sure that they had despoiled him of every dollar, they chuckled good-humoredly over the fortune that had attended their venture, and passed out of the room, leaving MOREY bound and gagged upon the floor of the unlighted room. They closed the door behind them, and as he lay powerless upon the floor, he heard them passing down the stairs, bearing his property with them to the street. After they were gone he struggled desperately to loosen his hands, but for some time without success. At last he managed to reach the knot of the rope around his body, and as it was only a slip knot he untied it, and that being accomplished the work of freeing himself was comparatively easy. His next step was to light the gas, and having done so, all that he saw was that the robbers had left behind them in exchange for his thousands nothing but the rope with which they had bound him, and the knife with which they had threatened him. He next went to the street and asked the apple man on the corner if he had seen any men go out of the building. The apple man had seen three men come out and passing around the corner into Prince-street, walk leisurely toward Crosby-street. The apple-man also noticed the same three men standing in Prince-street for some moments until a policeman going his rounds had passed out of sight, and then he saw them enter the building. And, furthermore, the apple-man had seen the same men frequently before on the corner, and was able to give an accurate description of their person, thus furnishing a clue that may lead to the thieves apprehension.

Mr. MOREY proceeded to the Franklin-street Station-house, and reported the case to Capt. JOHN JOURDAN. That valuable officer is rarely unbalanced by an exploit of outlaws, but he heard this story with amazement, as in its daring and completeness it had no parallel, even in his experience. But the affair had occurred beyond the boundaries of his precinct and he could do nothing more than accompany MOREY to Police Headquarters, where the matter was reported to Inspector DILKS, who immediately put able detectives upon the case, and with great hope that they would succeed in recovering the money or capturing the marauders.

It is considered evident that the robbery was done by some one entirely familiar with the building, and well acquainted with the customs of the place and the habits of Mr. MOREY. They knew that he was in the habit of carrying large sums of money about his person, and that he was accustomed to sit alone in the saloon on Sunday evenings, and even had the gas been lighted the fact would not have frustrated their design, as the window blinds are always closed and the windows heavily draped, so that a view of the scene could not have been obtained from the street. The light of a street-lamp could shimmer through the slats of the blinds, but the same openings would afford no view of the room. That the men were entirely familiar with the premises is evident from the fact that, having left one of their number on guard at the door at the head of the stairs, the other two made no mistake, and did not even stumble in entering the room in the dark through a very peculiar and tortuous passage.

The robbers, however, are entitled to the credit of being a trio of mildly-mannered rogues. Although they made frequent threats they actually used no more violence than was necessary to accomplish their purpose, and they probably left the rope designedly so fixed that MOREY could release himself when they were at a safe distance. He suffered some bruises, and his mouth was cut by the gag and bled freely, staining the wainscoting of the room, but with these exceptions, he received no bodily injury. Inspector DILKS and Capt. JOURDAN, however, agreed in the opinion that had they been interrupted while at their work, murder would have been added to robbery, and the City would have been startled by another mysterious tragedy.

## A SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.

**Brutal Assault Upon an Unprotected Female—Desperate Struggle—Singular Conduct of a Police Officer.**

One of the worst cases of assault upon a woman that has ever occurred in this City, was discovered at an early hour yesterday morning by the Police, though the unfortunate victim received no aid from them until after the outrage had been perpetrated. It appears that MARY VELASCO, aged 17, of prepossessing appearance and simple manners, recently left her uncle's house in the pleasant little village of Elizabethtown, Monmouth County, N. J., and came to this City alone and without any friends, for the purpose of obtaining employment. On Saturday night about 11:30 o'clock, MARY was passing through Grand-street, near East Broadway, in search of a respectable and cheap lodging-place. Here she was accosted by a young man who was well dressed, and possessed a pleasant manner, who inquired what she was seeking, and whether he could assist her in any way. MARY believing the young man, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be JAMES KENNY, of No. 93 Columbia-street, to be one she could trust, informed him that she was a stranger in the City and wished to find a quiet lodging. KENNY at once volunteered to show her one, which, he said, was close by. MARY followed her new-found friend confidingly until they reached the door of the liquor saloon kept by JAMES GILROY at No. 1 Ridge-street, which was closed, as it was then after midnight. KENNY rapped at the door for admission, and it was opened after a brief delay by the barkeeper, THOMAS DALTON. By this time MARY had discovered that the saloon was not a hotel, as she had been led to believe, so she refused to enter, when KENNY seized her by the arm and pushed her headlong before him into the bar-room. He then endeavored to reassure the frightened girl by giving her a glass of sarsaparilla, which he procured himself from the bar. KENNY then made an improper proposal to MARY, to which she declined to accede, when the young ruffian declared, with an oath, that he would compel her to comply with his wishes. DALTON had meanwhile gone to his bed behind a screen, and was rudely ordered out by KENNY, of whom he seemed to be afraid. MARY was then seized by KENNY round the waist, and, despite her cries, was carried toward the bed. Finding herself in the toils of an unscrupulous villain, the girl turned to DALTON and implored his assistance. DALTON became ashamed of his share in the villainous transaction, and requested KENNY to desist and let the girl go. KENNY ordered him to hold his tongue, or he would shoot him, at the same time flourishing a large knife, with which he threatened the girl. MARY, finding that DALTON would not interfere in her behalf, struggled bravely with KENNY, at length succeeding in wresting the knife from his grasp and throwing it over the screen already spoken of. KENNY now became furious, and dealt his victim a sudden blow with his fist on the side of her head, knocking her down and rendering her partially unconscious. The crime of rape was then perpetrated, despite the struggles and outcries of the unfortunate young woman, who had so long and desperately fought to preserve the purity of her person.

While these scenes were transpiring, Officer MCNAMARA, of the Seventh Precinct, who was on post in the neighborhood, heard the piercing screams uttered by MARY VELASCO, and, as it was in another ward, rapped for the officer having charge in that locality. The rap was answered by Officer JAMES R. MARTIN, of the Thirteenth Ward, whose attention to the disturbance was directed, and MCNAMARA then proceeded on his own tour. Officer MARTIN knocked at the door of the saloon and demanded admission, but he received no answer, except the continued cry for help uttered by MARY. Strange to say, this remarkably vigilant officer, despite the cry of murder which the girl so persistently uttered, and the imprecations of KENNY, all of which he admits having heard, proceeded to the Station-house, a distance of over three blocks, and inquired of the Sergeant in charge whether he had the right to break the door open. The Sergeant, surprised at the ignorance of the officer, at once ordered him to return to the scene, and dispatched Officers BOHLER and SHERIDAN also to the saloon. These officers immediately broke open the door and found MARY partially insensible and suffering from the brutal treatment received from KENNY. Both DALTON and KENNY were arrested and locked up in the Delancey-street Police Station until the Essex Market Police Court opened, when they were arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, and the above facts presented in the form of affidavits. KENNY was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of rape, and DALTON was held as an accessory. The Magistrate refused to receive bail for either of them. The conduct of Officer MARTIN will probably lead to his being brought before the Police Commissioners for flagrant neglect of duty. The complainant fainted in the Court-room while giving her evidence.

## THE ROGERS MURDER.

**A Resume of the Entire Case—The Sing Sing Revelations—The Coroner's Inquest—A Detective Promise.**

The efforts of the Coroner to ascertain by what means CHARLES M. ROGERS came to his death will be publicly resumed this morning, in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, City Hall. Intimations have been given that these efforts will be concluded to-day, and the case given to the jury after the examination of one or two more witnesses. If this prove a fact, then it will happen that one more mystery will be added to an affair that official zeal and popular passion had already made mysterious almost beyond parallel. It is therefore pertinent to briefly traverse the entire case, in order that the public may have a correct knowledge of what has been really accomplished. The wonderful complications which have arisen in such rapid and perplexing succession have made it hazardous to do more than this, or to attempt to state the possibilities of the future.

THE STARTING POINT.

It is not necessary to deal with the murder itself, except to correct two errors of fact and one false assumption which an innocent misapprehension first brought to life, and a love of the marvelous afterward endowed with permanent existence. First, it was not broad daylight when the crime was committed. On the morning of the 31st of December the sun did not rise until 7:30 o'clock; the murder was certainly done at a quarter or ten minutes before 7 o'clock. Hence it was at least forty minutes before sunrise, and the morning being besides overcast, it is apparent that the term broad daylight is not applicable to the time. The glimmer of day had undoubtedly come, and there was sufficient light for the victim to see distinctly the person of his assailant, and to discern the movements of his comrade, but there was not enough to light up the bloody scene for a person two hundred feet away. Second, the crime was not committed on the sidewalk, as that term is popularly understood. No. 42 East Twelfth-street is one of a block of high-stoop houses with stone steps intruding far out upon the sidewalk. Thus each house has an area inclosed on three sides, and it was in this area that Mr. ROGERS was attacked, and the scene was thus screened from all the world, except immediately opposite No. 42. Third, the false assumption is that the murderer fled hatless and coatless, and as this assumption has been universal, there has been a general forgetfulness that the murderer gave his overcoat to his comrade before making the attack, and an equal ignorance of the fact that it is the habit of our outlaws to carry an extra cap or soft hat in the pocket to be used in case of accident. These corrections being made, the murder is robbed of none of its horrors, but the subsequent escape of the murderer is shorn of the marvelous. The act itself being unwitnessed, as could easily be the case, the murderer ran a hundred feet, perhaps, and then putting on his overcoat and cap, himself and comrade walked away, leisurely and unnoticed, sole custodians of a secret which is, apparently, still their own, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to wrench it from them, and despite the tangible evidences of their individuality which they left in the possession of their victim.

CLUES AND INFERENCES.

These evidences were the hat, the coat, the envelope and Mr. ROGERS' vague description of the person of his assailant. A small man was wanted who would be likely to have in his jacket an envelope directed to JAMES LOGAN, and inference pointed to a person of that name residing in West Twenty-seventh-street, and recently released from Sing Sing. Capt. CAFFREY argued that the writer, the carrier and the receiver were the only three persons likely to have that envelope about them, and as the receiver was the most likely of all, search was first made for him. How that search was prosecuted, and how it ended, has been fully told. Being in want of one LOGAN, the detectives, without knowing the fact, were in pursuit of two or more, and hence arose perplexities and confusion which the hunted man himself solved by his self-surrender. That act was a halting point in the pursuit, and almost caused its complete abandonment. Mayor HALL had called by proclamation for this lesser LOGAN, and when he came it was discovered that he was not wanted. Why this result followed is still a carefully-guarded official secret; but many find an explanation in the comment often made, that had that LOGAN been captured at the time he surrendered himself, he would before this have been tried and convicted on the circumstantial evidence in possession of the authorities. This comment admits that he may be entirely innocent of the murder, but insists that the results would nevertheless have followed.

SING SING REVELATIONS.

But it being conceded that the lesser LOGAN had somehow established his innocence, or—what was the same thing—had paralyzed the power of the authorities to convict him, new efforts were made. Mayor HALL and Capt. CAFFREY still held unflinchingly to the envelope, as the first and most important means of detecting the assassin, and as the presumed receiver of the letter was not the man, the next step was to discover, if possible, who wrote the letter and who was the go-between. To reach this end, the visit to Sing Sing was made by Coroner FLYNN and Detective TULLY, and it is here necessary to note, as another mystery, that the Coroner became an amateur detective in a case where he was the judicial officer. But these gentlemen assumed, or were assigned the task, and went to Sing Sing with a knowledge that the lesser LOGAN and one TOM MCGIVNEY had been intimate associates before and during their incarceration in the prison, and that MCGIVNEY had escaped in November. Therefore, when at Sing Sing, they worked the McGivney mine, and with a result that made one of the strangest stories ever told. But in some respects, the story as then told, was inaccurate, and it can do no harm, now that MCGIVNEY is arrested, and is also not wanted, to state the facts exactly.

Two convicts were found who knew that MCGIVNEY had written two letters to the lesser LOGAN after the latter was discharged from prison in October. The second of these letters was written with a lead pencil, and a portion of it was read to the two convicts by MCGIVNEY, and they gave the substance of what they had heard of the contents. After he had so read it, MCGIVNEY put it in an ordinary buff envelope, and asked one of the convicts to take it down to the schooner lying in the river, and get the cook to take it to the City. The convict refused, through fear of getting into trouble by the violation of the prison rules which the act would require, and thereupon MCGIVNEY said he would take it down himself, and added that, once down to the schooner, he might get a chance to escape. He went away from them with the letter in his possession, and without any direction being then upon the envelope, and they never saw him again. The date of this incident of prison life and the date of MCGIVNEY'S escape were the same. Thus far, then, the authorities could travel on the solid ground of fact, but beyond this point they were forced to flounder into conjecture. That MCGIVNEY wrote letters to the Lesser LOGAN, and escaped with one of them on his person was within official knowledge, and that, therefore, MCGIVNEY was wanted as the chief actor or as a most important witness was the inference of official astuteness. He might have delivered the letter to LOGAN, or he might have himself destroyed it, but so long as it was assumed that the letter he carried was the letter which had been in the envelope found in the murderer's pocket, so long he was wanted. It is true, indeed, that for some days before his capture at Paterson a new light had dawned upon official minds, and the officers dreaded him as a coming elephant to be upon their hands. From whence came this new light, or what was the character of these latter-day revelations, are also official secrets, and hence are mysteries.

EPISODES AND PERPLEXITIES.

While the Logan and McGivney theory was in process of formation and explosion, many episodes occurred, some of which had at first a promising appearance, but all of which ultimately resolved themselves into perplexities. First came the negro boy GLOSTER, on the day of the murder, with his wonderful power of identification, and on the next morning came JAMES TALLAND, because he had heard that the Police were in search of him as the tall and timorous accomplice. Both of these yet remain in custody, the first persisting in identifying TALLAND as the man he had seen in the street, and the latter still professing his entire ignorance of the matter, and still offering to prove his *alibi*. Next came a WILLIAM BURNS, who was arrested by an over-zealous and not very discriminating officer, but BURNS was only a fleeting episode, being at once discharged by Capt. CAFFREY. After him JAMES GALLAGHER and one MUNDAY were apprehended as witnesses, and being sent to the House of Detention were released after an imprisonment of a few days. Succeeding them was the strange mistake made by the arrest of the Hoboken JAMES LOGAN, who was discharged on the next day by Coroner FLYNN. The next event was a dramatic climax in the surrender of the lesser LOGAN, and after him came "Butch" JOHNSON and the cook of a schooner, who were apprehended as witnesses. From all of these persons, and some others, Capt. CAFFREY took lengthy statements in writing, and as a consequence he is now in possession of a package of manuscripts of formidable size. The contents have not been revealed in detail, but it has transpired that the labor of writing most of them has been thrown away, for as a whole they give little aid to the effort to fix the guilt upon any one. The lesser LOGAN's statement, however, is said to be full of contradictions, and has impressed upon the official mind a conviction that he can give very important information if he will. The cook of a schooner was brought to the Mercer-street Station-house about the time it was discovered that MCGIVNEY was not wanted, and it has been therefore presumed that his statement contains interesting and decisive facts. But as a whole these statements are not of promising value, and the net result of all this labor is as near nothing as possible.

THE ALLAIRE THEORY.

While Mayor HALL and Capt. CAFFREY held fast to the envelope, and the former placarded the entire City, asking "Who wrote this envelope? Who carried it? Who can tell about it?" Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, became seized with an entirely independent idea, and worked at it with great vigor. He, too, had had a JAMES LOGAN, and he found that his LOGAN, on the 31st day of December, had on a white overcoat, and was possessed of a wounded right hand. Hence followed the arrest of the larger LOGAN, and his brother MICHAEL, and it is to the alleged connection of this LOGAN with the murder that the attention of the Coroner has been thus far exclusively directed during the public inquest. The public is familiar with the testimony of WILLIAM ROBITAILLE and MARTHA CLEARWATER, whereby an *alibi* was established for the larger LOGAN, and also how the woman swore positively that the hat and coat left by the murderer were not those which she had seen upon the person of her paramour. Thereby his innocence was conceded to be established, but a much shorter and equally conclusive way of reaching the same result would have been to stand the larger LOGAN up before the jury and have had the half fragment of the murderer's coat held up beside him. While the jury contemplated the striking contrast between the size of the man and that of the coat, it would have facilitated matters to have read to them the dying declaration of Mr. ROGERS, wherein his assailant is described as a small dark man. Looking upon the large, comparatively light-complexioned, man before them the jury could not have long hesitated. This has not yet been done, but it may be that the Coroner is reserving it for a striking final tableau. Public opinion, however, has already exculpated the larger LOGAN, and while the community thanks Capt. ALLAIRE for the zeal he has displayed, it is also glad that his theory is exhausted and the case so far simplified. It has now been cleared of all extraneous matter, and it would seem that effort must now be concentrated in the direction in which Mayor HALL and Capt. CAFFREY have been working.

THE CASE BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

If the case shall be given to the jury to-day with substantially the evidence now before them there can be no other verdict, probably, than that CHARLES M. ROGERS came to his death at the hands of a person unknown, and, as a consequence, the prison doors fly open, not only for the larger LOGAN, but also for the lesser LOGAN and TALLAND, for it is hardly probable that any Judge hearing their case on *habeas corpus* would remand them to prison after a Coroner's jury had rendered a verdict, and presumably exhausted the case without criminating them. With all these men again at liberty it would seem that organized effort to bring the murderer to justice would be abandoned, and the Rogers case left to take its place among the many mysterious murders already on the City records. Such, however, does not appear to be the intention; but, on the contrary, detectives are still at work, and, as they think, with a promise of some decisive result. Capt. CAFFREY for the past ten days has been confined to his bed by sickness, but is now rapidly convalescing, and is in condition to express his belief that his enforced inactivity has not retarded the work in hand, and he also feels safe in promising that he will soon be in possession of the evidence that will secure the conviction of some one as the murderer of Mr. ROGERS. Further than this he declines to say, except to state that if this some one is not now in custody, it is certain that he will be very soon.

From these utterances it is apparent that there are phases of this affair yet to be developed, and that one more is to be added to the many names which have been connected with the Rogers murder. This actor yet to come upon the scene, it is said in some quarters, will be connected conclusively with the hat and coat of the murderer, and by clear inference with the envelope, and that he is moreover a graduate of that Nineteenth-street seminary of crime lately sketched in this journal.

SUMMARY.

Thirty-one days have elapsed since the murder, during which thirteen persons have been arrested, either as witnesses or on suspicion of being concerned as principals. Of these, three yet remain in the custody of Capt. CAFFREY and two are still detained by Capt. ALLAIRE, both officers, however, holding their prisoners by commitments from the Coroner. Except these five all those who were apprehended are again at liberty, but all equally have been unproductive of anything satisfactory.

As a new point of departure seems about to be taken, it is hoped that the expectation will be realized that the new investigation will be as short, direct and decisive as the one about closing has been protracted, perplexing and without result.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

**"Will you or will you not?"—Sermon by Rev. George H. Hepworth, of Boston.**

The first of a series of religious services to which "all who desire to hear a reasonable, credible and devout teaching of Christian faith and duty are cordially invited," was held morning and evening yesterday in the hall of the Cooper Institute, by Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, of Boston. He selected as his text for the evening sermon the words, "How can I, except some man lead me?" What a contrast, he said, between the ideal man and the real! The former is all that is pure, elevated and godlike; the latter, in by far too large a proportion, ignoble, base, groveling. Yet is that high estate accessible to all, and every man, under God, the controller of his own destiny. That which man fixes his aim upon, resolved to accomplish, that will he surely achieve. The miser, standing, perhaps, on the edge of twenty years, resolves that at fifty he will be worth half a million. Toward this goal his mind and energies become unerringly, unflaggingly bent. Dollar after dollar comes in, penny after penny is saved. He denies himself everything, his body is shriveled and dried up, and his soul withered within him, until there is not enough of it left for the angel of resurrection to grasp. But the fifty years have come, and his half million is accumulated. He has triumphed, but in his triumph there is moral and spiritual defeat. He has spent his days in toil for that which enricheth not, while with less effort and less sacrifice he might have accumulated that wealth of high moral purity, which perisheth not in this world, nor that which is to come. Mankind as a general rule are not base from an abstract love of baseness, but rather are they so from a want of moral and mental energy to fix their earnest and determined gaze on that high standard to which God points, and struggle upward to its achievement. He had stood on the banks of the Mississippi, and looking up the stream northward, he saw a log borne along by the current. That log, if we can so imagine, perhaps thought that it was moving of its own volition, but he could see that not in it, but the current beneath was the motive power. He saw it pass him—swept over the rapids into the eddying pool below—then thrown up again, until at last a powerful wave took it in its arms and flung it on the bank, there, as loggers say, to hang and dry. Thus is it with the man devoid of moral energy. He dares not stand up in the face of the community and condemn the wrong in defiance of popular prejudice, but floats along on the current of popular opinion, and at last dies, to receive the reward his listless, aimless life deserves. He illustrated the confidence imparted by fixed faith in God and immortality by an incident in his own boyhood. He was on board a large ship, the sun shone out beautifully, and the proud vessel plowed her way triumphantly through the calm blue ocean. Her Captain leisurely walked the quarter deck, and he, in his boyish simplicity, thought the command of a ship a simple matter after all. That night, as he slept below, the scene changed. The mighty ship rocked and plunged until her timbers groaned as if in seeming anticipation of disaster. The whole wide horizon showed not a single star, while each white-capped wave seemed to kiss the murky sky above. Tremblingly he arose and went on deck. There he saw the same grand old man still treading the quarter deck. O, how changed seemed his position then! Timidly approaching him, he asked if they were in danger, when the weather-beaten mariner laid his great, broad hand on his head, and kindly looking down at him, told him not to be afraid; to go to bed, and he would take care of him. He went, and in full confidence, thinking the Captain the greatest man living; and the next morning he awoke to find his confidence fully realized, and a calm and stormless sea before him. Thus with those who cherish a fixed faith in God and His providence as the guide of their lives here below. When the black storm bursts upon them, and come it will some time, they can look up trustfully to Him and feel the great hand of His providence pressed on their brow, and His assuring voice bidding them, "Fear not, I will care for thee." After illustrating, by several touching anecdotes of personal experience, the theory that none are utterly without some germ of virtue, which, when kindled into earnest activity, will ripen into godliness and true manhood, he concluded by asking the question, "Can you or can you not" achieve this high result? Yes, you can—and then comes the question "Will you or will you not?" God direct you in this hour to answer emphatically and determinedly, "Yes."

**Money-Getting—Sermon by Rev. J. S. Holme.**

And the younger son said, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me.—Luke, xv., 12.

Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., preached from the above text yesterday morning, at the Trinity Baptist Church. He said most men desired the immediate control of as much of this world's goods as they could gain. Everything in life is sacrificed for this object. It occupies all their thoughts. It is the great point which the mass of the world is trying to reach. And as in the case in the parable—the father granted his son's request, so God often grants men the desire of their hearts, and gives them enough of this world's goods both for present and future use. But as it was in the case of the prodigal, so it is with them. As soon as they begin to get riches and success they leave the giver and go into a far country. This far country he understood to mean a country where God was not. Their success in money getting was often their spiritual ruin, for let a man be successful in what the world considers popularity, honor or position, and his heart would eventually become alienated from God unless grace was given in the same measure as money. Our own City shows that it is almost proverbial that the most wealthy are the most Godless. The more money they have, the more hard-hearted they become, until this desire for wealth becomes paramount, to the utter exclusion of all spiritual feeling. This can be seen in Wall-street every day, where men are constantly setting traps to catch the unwary in order to add to their vast accumulated stores. Many a man, who in poverty would not have defrauded another of a penny, when he becomes rich is ready to cheat men out of millions. Men are very slow to receive success in life as the gift of God. They are continually saying give me my portion, asking it not as a favor but as a right. In this there is a natural ingratitude, which hardens the heart so much that those who receive most are the most ungrateful. This desire for independence, when it becomes the ruling principle of life, is a Godless one. God may lend us a little in hand that we may trade with it, but in the end we shall find that we are only stewards, and that we shall have to give an account of it, and for this reason he advised his hearers to lay the foundation right, to dedicate all we have to God and to use it as faithful stewards. We should begin, he said, by seeking first the kingdom of God, and then all things will be added unto us. One of the delusions which Satan led men into was to get money first, and after securing themselves from want, to think of God afterward, knowing that when they once get fairly into money-making, they care for nothing else. He advised them to remember the words of Solomon, "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom." The man that gets money, but fails to get spiritual wisdom, makes a wonderful mistake.

**Retirement of Rev. W. C. Van Meter from the Howard Mission.**

Rev. W. C. VAN METER, who established the Howard Mission in May, 1861, has dissolved his connection with it, desiring, as is understood, to enter upon an enlarged scale of usefulness. In a letter addressed to the managers of the Mission, Mr. VAN METER says: "I have sought earnestly and faithfully so to coöperate with the Board, as to promote the great objects for which the Mission was established. For nearly fifteen years I have known no limit to my obligations to work, except the end of my strength. 'I have coveted no man's silver nor gold,' neither have I laid up a dollar for my family against the time of sickness or day of adversity. Twice during the lost three years I have sunk under the pressure upon me, and my friends feared that I would never again be able to resume my work; but my recent tour through the Old World restored me to my former vigor, and I returned to my field of labor consecrated anew to it. Of the success of the Mission since I established it in 1861, and the more than 9,500 children received since that time—the hundreds placed in kind homes in the country—the thousands of hungry and starving fed—of the sick visited, comforted and aided—the thousands of families assisted and encouraged, and the intellectual, moral and religious instruction imparted, I need not speak. I cannot tell you how dear to me are my fellow laborers, and the children for whom I have so long lived and toiled; but, Doctor, the time has come when these ties must be severed and this relation cease. The action of the Society, at its recent annual meeting, was such that I am satisfied the work must be essentially hindered, and my burdens, already too heavy, so increased, that the strength I have would soon be exhausted and I rendered unfit to work anywhere. I must, therefore, respectfully decline accepting the office to which I have been reappointed, and seek elsewhere that relaxation so necessary, after nearly fifteen years of incessant tax upon my sympathy, brain and body."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. VAN METER delivered a formal farewell address to a large audience assembled in the Mission Rooms.

It is probable that Mr. VAN METER will be succeeded by Mr. ARNOLD.

**Young Men's Christian Association.**

The sermon before the Association yesterday evening was by Rev. Dr. DE SCHROENITZ, of Bethlehem, Penn. His text was Pontius Pilate's exclamation when the people preferred the release of Barabas to that of Christ, "What then shall I do with Jesus that is called Christ?" The preacher pictured the scene in a vivid manner, and then went on to ask the question to the present generation; that is, he supposed it asked to various classes of young men, and he suggested the answers they would give and the answer they should give.

**Bishop Littlejohn.**

Bishop LITTLEJOHN preached his first sermon since his consecration in the Church of the Holy Trinity, yesterday forenoon, taking as his text, Mark iv., 26 and 27, "So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground; and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how."

**Judgments Obtained Against the City During the Past Year.**

The following table exhibits the total amount of the judgments obtained against the City of New-York during the year 1868, as given in the official report of the Counsel for the Corporation:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eliza Wiley..... | $3,970 85 | Jas. R. Whiting. | $205 64 |
| Patrick Campbell | 1,317 69 | Joseph Churchill, (Appealed)..... | 45,617 32 |
| Richard O'Brien | 2,500 00 | Bryan Donohue, (Appealed)..... | 460 36 |
| Allen R. Seaman, (Appealed)..... | 2,193 32 | Dorothea Engehardt, (App'led) | 471 71 |
| John Kelly..... | 4,451 42 | Mayor *vs.* Wood. | 15,174 75 |
| Nelson Smith.... | 5,411 00 | E. R. Abrahams. | 61 00 |
| Henry Parsons.. | 20,153 51 | Mayor, &c., *vs.* Erben.......... | 239 71 |
| Geo. C. Tallmadge | 20,678 91 | Pat'k F. McCunn | 13,942 09 |
| Wm. H. Angell, (Appealed)..... | 16,805 09 | Charles Schultz. | 1,790 53 |
| Wm. M. White, (Appealed)..... | 5,139 20 | Transcript....... | 34,090 00 |
| E. R. Abrams, (Appealed)..... | 1,000 35 | Express.......... | 4,981 00 |
| Madalana Britano | 150 00 | Daily News..... | 25,505 06 |
| Dominick Boyle. | 493 44 | Transcript...... | 44,894 88 |
| John F. Broderick, (Appealed) | 17,806 57 | Daily News...... | 18,656 56 |
| Clara A. Davenport | 206 71 | Atlas.......... | 1,184 47 |
| Henry McClester | 525 19 | Transcript....... | 19,705 16 |
| John F. Broderick, No. 3, (Appealed)........ | 4,720 87 | Daily News...... | 16,442 96 |
| John F. Broderick, No. 4, (Appealed)........ | 7,895 30 | Daily News...... | 9,174 11 |
| | | Daily News...... | 11,821 65 |
| | | Transcript....... | 100,376 56 |
| | | Express......... | 3,494 61 |
| | | Daily News...... | 10,304 37 |
| | | Daily News...... | 6,852 45 |
| Total amount of judgments.............. | | | $501,266 62 |

**Threatened Strike of the Tailors.**

A meeting of tailors took place yesterday afternoon at Harmony Hall, in Essex-street, with a view of taking measures for obtaining higher wages, and, if necessary, of striking for that purpose. Nearly a thousand were present, chiefly Germans, and representing Unions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. The President of the Tailors' Protective Union, Mr. T. MARSTATT, was in the chair, Messrs. Henry Schafer, M. Sweeny, Peter Nahler, Andrew Preiner, Schmidt, Schlass, Waneke and E. Train, were Vice-Presidents, and R. Blessert and E. Starr, Secretaries.

Resolutions were passed as follows:

*Resolved*, That we rally round our various branches and swell the numbers and effectual strength of our Union. Now is the hour of trial, and now is the time to show that we consider no sacrifice too great for the redemption of our hitherto neglected trade, by fair and legal means.

*Resolved*, That we call upon all tailors present to hold meetings in their different localities. Let each member be a missionary to bring his fellows to join with us, that they may unite the bonds of our Union still closer, and swell the number of those pioneers who are clearing the way to future success.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting is due to the Press for their liberality in offering their columns to the aid of oppressed labor.

Speeches were then made in German by Messrs. R. BLESSART, E. STARR, GREIFENSTEIN, CASHMANN, DUBS, STUMPF, AMS, NAHLER, HILDEBRAND, and others, together with Mr. KUHN, of the Cigar Makers' Union, to the effect that shop tailors can earn but $2 a day by eighteen hours' labor, and that they had a right to the same wages as a bricklayer or plasterer, who earned $5 a day for only ten hours' work. Custom tailors were more fortunate than shop tailors. They were able to make $20 a week, while shop tailors made coats of inferior quality at from 25 cents to $1 25 each. Pantaloons were made at 25 cents to 75 cents each, and vests the same. They take their work home, and if without a machine, cannot make a coat in a day without the help of their families. Complaint was made that no effective organization exists among tailors, and that it is necessary to have one.

Mr. CASHMANN said that the prisoners on Blackwell's Island were in a far superior condition to shop tailors. He had seen soldiers who had bared their breasts to the enemy during the war for the salvation of the country, crawl, since their return, like slaves before "buzzard" (clothing cutting) foremen. Tailors should determine that no capitalist may ride in a coach and four by the profits of their labor while they were weltering in misery in garrets. He did not believe in strikes, but he believed in men banding firmly together, and going in a body to an employer to remonstrate upon their insufficient remuneration. The shop trade was now in its bloom, and it was necessary to strike while the iron was hot. Nine or ten years ago tailors could live, comparatively, like princes. At present wages are lower than then, while the necessaries of life are double, and rents treble the prices of that period. The greater the profits of an employer the more he overrides his workmen. Tailors should show employers that they are as ready for action as themselves.

At the close of the speeches a committee was appointed to call upon the shop tailors and demand an increase of wages. The amount of advance was not defined. Additional resolutions, similar to the above, were offered, and the meeting adjourned subject to call.

**Meeting of the German Republicans.**

At a private meeting of the German Republican Central Committee, held at the Steuben House, Gen. FRANCIS SIGEL, President, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. WILLMANN, STEINBRENNER, RENSON, MUHR, NEUMANN, GRASSE, STUZMANN and CANTOR, shall take steps at the Legislature in Albany to cause a modification of the Excise law, whereby arbitrary arrests may be prevented and the restrictions of individual liberty removed.

As regards the alteration of the Naturalization laws, made necessary by the frauds of the last elections, the Central Committee summons the German citizens to sign a petition, to be laid before Congress, urging that body to alter the respective laws in such a manner that before attaining citizenship an immigrant shall have lived four years in this country, instead of five years, as heretofore, but that no naturalized citizen shall exercise the right of voting till he has been a citizen for one year; naturalization to be placed in the hands of United States Courts.

**German Women's Rights Newspaper.**

Several German ladies of literary ability, who sympathize with the movement for women's suffrage, contemplate founding a German organ, agitating that question. The new organ is to appear under the title *Neue Zeit*, (*New Times*,) and is to be a joint stock concern, the shares being $5 each. Frau WENDT, of Hoboken, and Dr. DOUAI and Dr. LILIENTHAL, in this City, are the projectors of the enterprise.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

**New-York.**

From the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department, for the week ending Jan. 30, it appears that the mean of the barometer was 29.866; maximum at 9 P. M., Jan. 26, 30.208; minimum at 9 P. M., Jan. 24, 29.572; range, .636. Of the thermometer the mean was 37.58; maximum at 2 P. M., Jan. 30, 54; minimum at 5 A. M., Jan. 26, 11; range, 43. On the 29th rain commenced to fall at 11:40 P. M.; duration of storm, 6 hours, 40 minutes; amount of rain, .47 inches.

A fire occurred at 2:40 A. M. yesterday in the store of G. H. BANE & FRANK BOND, dealers in butter and tea. The flames were caused by a defective heater, and caused a loss of $300. At the same hour, another slight fire broke out in the rear of No. 226 East Broadway, in the room occupied by MARY MURPHY, caused by a lamp being upset by Mrs. MURPHY, who was intoxicated. A damage of $100 was the result, and the occupant was arrested for intoxication.

HENRIETTA JONES, of No. 115 Forsyth-street, aged 40, attempted suicide at an early hour yesterday morning, by leaping from the dock at the foot of Grand-street, East River. She was rescued by the bystanders and taken home by the Police.

The Coroners were notified yesterday of the sudden death of a son of JOHN HABERMAN, at his father's residence in Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets.

Officer JOHN MCNAMARA, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested JOHN DAVIS and JOHN CARROLL, at an early hour yesterday morning in Division-street, because they acted in a strange and suspicious manner. As they were found in possession of several skeleton keys, the prisoners were arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Court, as intended burglars, when they were remanded for trial.

JAMES and SAMUEL LANG, of No. 25 Laurens-street, colored, made a charge of felonious assault against HENRY STARR, also colored, yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Court, they having been cut on their hands and faces by him. STARR claimed that the complainants had attempted to take some money from him, and that he used a knife in self-defence. He was held for trial.

Dr. A. J. STEELE will lecture this evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on Electricity as a therapeutic agent.

**Brooklyn.**

KATE SMITH, an Irish woman, 35 years of age, was arrested on Saturday evening by Officer BRANNIGAN, of the Forty-third Precinct, charged with grand larceny, in stealing from DAVID JACOB, No. 434 Columbia-street, a piece of cloth of the value of $150. The property was recovered, and the confederate of the prisoner escaped.

ANDREW QUICK, butcher, was arrested by Officer HUBERT, of the Forty-third Precinct, on Saturday night, on complaint of Mrs. MARY ANN SCRANTON, who charges the accused with selling goods by false weight, or charging for more than was delivered.

LEO ANDERSON was arrested on Saturday evening by Officer BOLTON, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, on the charge of breaking into the bureau of JULIA JOHNSON, of Fulton-avenue, near Ralph, and stealing therefrom $30 in United States currency. The prisoner was held for examination before Justice LYNCH.

To-night the thirty-first annual ball in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Brooklyn Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music. The name of JOSEPH REEVE appears among the honorary members. It flourished on the roll of managers for twenty-two years, and this will be the first occasion of the kind when Mr. REEVE will be enabled to enjoy himself without being busied with the weight of managerial responsibility. The names of the present managers give promise of a first-class entertainment, and their arrangements so far give an earnest of what may be expected.

**New-Jersey.**

A squad of policemen, under the direction of Chief of Police FOWLER, made a descent yesterday afternoon upon a gambling room, at the corner of Pavonia-avenue and Prospect-street, Jersey City, which has been kept by a German, named WILLIAM E. GERTZ. Some time during the past week Chief FOWLER received information that the place had for a number of months past been frequented on Sunday by large numbers of workingmen and others, who spent the Sabbath there in gambling, drinking and carousing. They had evidently been extremely cautious in going to and coming from the place, the officers on the beat not having been aware that any unusual number of visitors had entered the building on Sunday, and the character of the place had not, therefore, been known. It was surrounded and entered yesterday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, when the game was found to be in full progress, and a large crowd of excited and half drunken players surrounding the table. Ten persons, altogether, were captured, taken to the Police Station and locked up. They gave their names as Thomas McMann, Joseph Wallace, Henry Peters, William A. Myers, Phillip Kiel, James Franklin, Edward Lilens, John P. Davois, William Gertz and Patrick Glouse. They were committed for examination.

The store of MICHAEL CONKLIN, at the corner of Morris and Hudson streets, Jersey City, was broken open on Friday evening, and an overcoat valued at $15, a few dollars in currency, and other articles of small value carried away by the thieves. The suspicions of the proprietor, Mr. CONKLIN, were directed to JOHN VICERY and WILLIAM PARADISE, two men who had frequently visited his place and who were somewhat familiar with the locality. At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning the men were caught in the vicinity where the burglary was committed, and they were taken into custody. They were held to await examination before Recorder MARTINDALE this morning.

A girl named ANNE MILLER, a servant in a boarding-house in North Third-street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $10 from the room of NEIL CAMPBELL, a boarder. She was held for examination.

During the past month 153 arrests were made by the Jersey City Police.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅝. Stocks quiet. Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant, and the sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d.

PRODUCE—Petroleum firm, but unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Fine Resin, 16s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 75⅝. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 26; Illinois, 92¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 45¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant; the following were the closing quotations; Middling Uplands, on the spot, 11¾d., afloat, 11⅞d.@12d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 97s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 76s. ₽ cwt. Bacon, 59s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11½d. ₽ gallon.

HAVRE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Jan. 31.

United States Bonds are firm at 79½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The Bourse is strong; Rentes, 70f. 57c.

ANTWERP, Sunday, Jan. 31.

Petroleum closed last night at 58½ for Standard White.

HAVRE, Sunday, Jan. 31.

COTTON—The market closed last night active; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 134f. ₽ cwt.; Low Middling to arrive, 137f. ₽ cwt.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The following are the closing quotations of the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30: SUGAR—Heavy rains have interrupted the grinding of cane on the plantations; operations have been limited, owing to the scarcity of classes demanded for shipment. The market has been active for No. 12 Dutch Standard, at 8½ reals per arroba; stock in warehouse here and at Matanzas, 107,000 boxes and 3,000 hhds. Molasses-Sugar without decided change. Muscovado Sugar, fair to good refining, quiet; business opened heavy early in the week, but improved toward the close, and there was large speculative inquiry; sales at 7@7¼ reals ₽ arroba. MOLASSES—Clayed firm at 5¼ reals ₽ keg; Muscovado, or Common, 6¼ reals ₽ keg. LARD buoyant; in tierces, 21¼c., and in tins, 23c. ₽ lb. FLOUR active at $11@$12 50 ₽ bbl.; market favors buyers. BUTTER active at 37c. ₽ lb. TALLOW heavy at 9½c.@10c. ₽ lb. BACON buoyant at 17¼c. ₽ lb. HONEY buoyant; stock scarce; quoted at 4 reals ₽ gallon. WAX—Yellow buoyant at $7 50@$8 50 ₽ arroba; White flat at $10. PETROLEUM buoyant; holders demand an advance; quoted at 4¼@5¼ reals ₽ gallon. POTATOES active at $4 75 ₽ bbl. HAMS steady at 17c.@18c. ₽ lb. LUMBER unchanged. Box SHOOKS dull and declining; quoted at 7 reals; Shooks for hogsheads heavy at $2 12½@$2 50. Empty hogsheads firm at $3 12½. HOOPS quiet; Long Shaved at $49@$53, and Short at $40@$45 ₽ thousand. CIGARS inactive. TOBACCO firmer. FREIGHTS to Northern and Southern ports steady; ₽ box Sugar, $1 50; ₽ hogshead Sugar, $6@7; for hogshead Molasses, $4@$5; ₽ ton to Falmouth and orders, 60s. EXCHANGE on London, 17; on United States, in currency, short sight, 20¼@19½ discount; in gold, 60-days' sight, 5@5½ premium; short sight, 7½ ₽ cent. premium.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 30.

EXCHANGE on New-York quiet, but firm, and rates unchanged. FLOUR dull; buyers and sellers 15c.@20c. apart; sales of Spring Extras, $5 40@$6 50. WHEAT quiet and ½c.@1c. lower; No. 2 at $1 13½. CORN active, but ¼c.@¾c. lower; New, 56¾c.; no grade, 51c. OATS dull at 49c. RYE quiet and declined ½c.@1c.; No. 1 at $1 16@$1 17. BARLEY dull and nominal. WHISKY dull at 91c. PROVISIONS quiet but firmer. Mess PORK declined 50c.; sales at $30 50 on the spot, and $30, seller March; at the close held at $30 75. LARD quiet, but firmer; held at 19¾c.@20c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 16c.; Green HAMS, 15¼c. Dressed HOGS in fair demand at $13@$13 50; Live HOGS firm and active at $10 12@$11 50 for common to good. Beef CATTLE quiet and steady, and prices unchanged. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 5,500 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 4,200 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull and nominal at $1 60@$1 70 for Nos. 1 and 2. CORN quiet and unchanged. RYE dull at $1 30@$1 40. OATS closed advancing; No. 1 at 63c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. WHISKY steady at 96c. COTTON firmer; Liverpool advices higher; Middling, 28¼c. PROVISIONS quiet and held firmly; demand light; large sales could not have been made at quotations. Mess PORK sold at $31@$31 50, buyer February; nothing done for the first half of the month. Bulk MEATS—Prices nominally unchanged. BACON in limited demand at 14¼c., 17¼c. and 18c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD held at 20c. GOLD, 35½. EXCHANGE lower.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 29½c.@29¾c.; Middling Orleans, 30¼c. CLOVERSEED active at $9@$9 25. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; Extras, $6@$6 25; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7@$7 25; Minnesota do., $7 50; Pennsylvania do., $8@$8 75; Ohio, $9@$10. WHEAT dull and unsettled; Red, $1 60@$1 75; Amber, $1 90. RYE, $1 60 for Western. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels New Yellow at 88c.; Mixed Western, 90c. OATS in fair demand; sales 5,000 bushels Western at 72c.@75c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 27c.; Refined, 35½c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS less active. WHISKY selling slowly at 98c.@$1.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

TOBACCO unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT easier; fair to good Fall, $1 40@$1 45; choice White, $1 90; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. CORN dull at 68c.@72c. OATS declining. BARLEY unchanged. RYE dull at $1 25@$1 26. WHISKY heavy at 93½c.@94½c. Mess PORK inactive at $31@$31 50, the latter for heavy. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c; Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 16½c.@17c. BACON dull at 14¼c.@14½c. for Shoulders, 18c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull, and nominally 20c.@20¼c. CATTLE firmer at $3 75@$7 50 for inferior to extra. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 3,200 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 2,200 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON irregular; Middlings advanced ⅜c.; lower grades, ⅛c.@¼c.; Middlings, 28c.; sales, 11,000 bales; receipts, 5,012 bales; exports, 3,212 bales. GOLD, 36⅛. Sterling EXCHANGE, $1 49; Commercial, 147¾@148¼; New-York sight ¼ discount. FLOUR lower; Superfine, $6 37; Double Extra, $6 90@$7; Treble Extra, $7 25. CORN lower at 76c.@78c. OATS dull at 70c. BRAN dull, unchanged. HAY unchanged. PORK dull at $33. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD dull; Tierce, 20½c.; Keg, 22¾c. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady and unchanged. WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75@$9 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White, and $10 50@$10 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and nominally unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 50. CORN quiet; No. 1 Illinois, $1 03. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE nominal. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ₽ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ₽ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR inactive; City-ground Spring nominal at $6@$7. WHEAT unchanged; entirely nominal. CORN dull; New scarce and firm; sales few car-loads at 79c.@80c. of New on the track. OATS neglected; nominal at 64c.@65c. RYE held at $1 35; no demand. BARLEY quiet; asking $2 10 for Canadian. SEEDS in fair demand; sales 4 car-loads at $8 75@$8 90 for Medium Clover; 150 bushels Timothy at $3 50. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. Dressed HOGS nominal at $13 50@$14. HIGHWINES retail at $1.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR quiet and steady; Choice Minnesota, $6@$6 25; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $5 50@$6 25. WHEAT declining; No. 1 at $1 17¼; No. 2 at $1 12. OATS quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. City Mess PORK, $30 50. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 16¼c.@16½c. LARD—Prime City, 20c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn, 600 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 600 bbls. Pork.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR is $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 80. LEGAL TENDERS unchanged. MINING STOCKS, during the past week, have been firm; Alpha, $58; Belcher, $21; Bullion, $28; Chollar Potosi, $170; Confidence $34; Crown Point, $67; Empire Mill, $130; Gould & Curry, $108; Hale & Norcross, $69; Imperial, $144; Kentucky, $231; Ophir, $33; Overman, $81; Savage, $78; Sierra Nevada, $29; Yellow Jacket, $1,452.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON firm, demand moderate; Middling Uplands, 29c. FLOUR dull and quiet. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; Choice Red, $2 30@$2 35. CORN firm; Prime White, 85c.@88c. OATS firm; Pennsylvania, 75c. for Spring. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 60. Mess PORK firm at $32. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c.; HAMS, 20c. LARD firm at 20¼c.@21c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

TOBACCO firm; sales, 84 hhds. at $5@$18 75 for Lugs to Cutting Leaf. COTTON, 27¼c. Mess PORK, $31. LARD, 20c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 13¼c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. CORN, 63c.@65c. OATS, 60c.@62c. Raw WHISKY, free, 97c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 9,349 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 6,539 bales; to other foreign ports, 600 bales; coastwise, 3,440 bales. Stock, 55,592 bales. Sales of the week, 3,340 bales; to-day, 200 bales; market dull and flat, nominally at 27¼c. for Middlings. Receipts, 3,559 bales. Exports, 18 bales.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Jan. 30.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—All grades quiet. CORN steady; New, 66c. on the spot, 68c.; buyer February; Yellow, 72c.@73c. OATS active at 57c.@58c. for No. 1 and White Michigan. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY steady at $1 80 for State, and $2 10 for Canada grades. Dressed HOGS, $13@$13 25.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON firmer, but unsettled; nominally 28c.; receipts, 500 bales; exports, 330 bales. FLOUR—Low grades in fair demand, but prices unchanged. CORN, 70c.@72c. OATS, 75c. PORK, $32 50. LARD, 21c.@22c. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 18c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 30.

Spirits TURPENTINE active at 53½c.@54c. RESIN quiet at $2 10@$6. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $2 35@$3 60. TAR firm at $2 85. COTTON, 27¼c.@27¾c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON opened quiet, but closed more active and firmer; sales 700 bales Middlings at 28c. Receipts, 1,105 bales. Exports, coastwise, 1,706.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON opened quiet and closed irregular; Middlings, 28c.@28¼c.; sales, 450 bales; receipts, 1,381 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,887 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON in good demand; closed quiet and firm; sales, 1,500 bales; Low Middling, 27c.; receipts, 424 bales; exports, none.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON firm; prices advanced; sales, 612 bales; receipts, 780 bales; Middling, 27¼c.

**Philadelphia Stock Board.**

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 48 9-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼. Gold, 136¼.

**Movements of Ocean Steamers.**

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Baltimore | Jan. 20 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Cimbria | Jan. 20 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| Russia | Jan. 23 | Liverpool | New-York. |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Holsatia | Feb. 2 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Australasian | Feb. 3 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Manhattan | Feb. 3 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Palmyra | Feb. 4 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Deutschland | Feb. 4 | New-York | Bremen. |
| City of Baltimore | Feb. 6 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Pennsylvania | Feb. 6 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Atalanta | Feb. 6 | New-York | London. |

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | Feb. 1 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| Morro Castle | Feb. 4 | New-York | Havana. |

**Closing of Domestic Mails.**

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |

[Advertisement.]

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

**Departure of Foreign Mails.**

MONDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

**Passengers Arrived.**

JAN. 31—*In steamship Donau, from Bremen*—H. Bomhard, C. Idler, H. Leiding, Lisette Wallace and child, Robert Engelhardt, Carl Duisenberg and wife, Augusta Dellwig, L. F. Donnerich and wife, H. Johnson and wife, C. Rose, C. Eggers, A. Lindgens, family and servant, L. G. Schneider, John A. Ritterhaus, F. W. Kiffe, B. Blumenthal, L. Saarbach, Mr. McLaren and family, John Linnemann, A. F. Graber, Mrs. Dudenhofer, G. Kramer, A. Eber, B. Bendix, George Witthauer, B. Bohme, Emelie Schultz, L. Gachet, G. Wedlake, A. Bahmann, Marie Barngasser, R. A. Jacobs and wife, Mrs. Waljen, Meta Otersen, Paul Hoffman.

*In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah*—Mrs. Dougherty, Miss Annie E. Wager, Rev. R. D. Lewis, A. M. Seymour, J. Rankin, John P. Jackson, James Thompson, A. Einstein, Geo. Mulock, H. Sinclair, E. A. French, and 5 in the steerage.

**NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.**

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 7 12 | Sun sets | 5 18 | Moon rises | 11 01 |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 12 02 | Gov. Island | 12 51 | Hell Gate | 2 17 |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 31.

**Arrived.**

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. On Friday, 29th, at 10:30 A. M., 15 miles S. W. of Frying-Pan Shoal Lightship, passed steamships Rapidan and North Point, bound S. W.

Steamship Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen Jan. 16, and Southampton 19th, with mdse. and 161 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had strong gales from S. W. to N. W., with heavy sea most of the passage.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Jan. 23, via S. W. Pass 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Jan. 12, and Queenstown 13th, via Boston 30th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Euterpe, Gates, Galveston Jan. 22, via Key West 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Valley City, McCarthy, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., 27, with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Confidence, Patterson, Leghorn Nov. 21, with marble, rags, &c., to Otto Fabbricotti—vessel to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 12, and since had fine weather.

Bark Sarah Hobart, (of Freeport, Me.,) White, Buenos Ayres 51 ds., with hides, wool, &c., and 2 passengers to master. Crossed the equator Jan. 5, in lon. 37, and had fine weather the greater part of passage.

Brig Julius Mosen, (N. G.,) Ammermann, Rio Grande de Sul 60 ds., with hides, &c., to Christian Thomsen. Was 29 ds. to lat. 24 S., with light winds and calms, and had moderate weather the remainder of passage.

Brig Jupiter, (N. G.,) Ostmann, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to J. S. Wright. Crossed the equator Jan. 6, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Hutchings, of and from Bermuda 15 ds., with logwood to Middleton & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda 12 ds., with old iron, &c., and 3 passengers to Duncan McColl.

Brig Ethel Bolton, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Haney, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to Heney & Parker.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with coffee, logwood, &c., to Robert Murray, Jr. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Warrior, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Davis, Grand Turk, T. I., 20 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Florence I. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Jones, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nautilus, Adams, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Pinta, Smith, Eastport 4 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester 6 ds., with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. Matthew Kenny, (of Norfolk,) Ogier, Darien, Ga., 5 ds., with timber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. S. V. Haskell, Holmes, Virginia.

Schr. W. E. Pendleton, Rowe, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Jane, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Jones, New-Haven.

BELOW—Brig Haze.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

**By Telegraph.**

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31—Arr. steamer Stars and Stripes, from Philadelphia for Havana, and sailed again. She put in to land engineer T. R. Hand, injured by machinery. Also arr. schr. Montrose, from New-Orleans for New-York, leaking.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31—Arr. bark Invergil, for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30—Cld. ships Germania, for Liverpool, with 30,000 sacks wheat, and Rattler, for Manila, with Breadstuffs.

**Spoken, &c.**

H. B. McColly—brig, strg. S., was seen Jan. 15, lat. 22 46, lon. 71 38.

Juliana—Dutch schr., from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp, Dec. 28, lat. 17 04 S., lon. 31.

Wm. B. Forrest—brig, (of Cornwall, N. S.,) 26 ds. from St. Domingo City for New-York, with loss of foretopgallantmast and maintopmast.

**Foreign Ports.**

At Port-au-Prince, Jan. 16, brig Elsie, for Boston, ldg.; brig George T., for New-York, do.; schr. E. A. De Hart, unc.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec. 10, bark Gipsey, for New-York in 10 ds.; brig Helen O. Phinney, for do. in 2 ds.

HAVANA, Jan. 30—Arr. steamers Virgo and Maryland.

**EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.**

**Arrivals Out.**

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 31.—The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's steamship Teutonia, Capt. Meyer, which sailed from New-Orleans Jan. 10, via Havana, arrived here to-day at 3:30 P. M., on her way to Hamburg.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON, and previous to taking our semi-annual inventory of stock, GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED IN Silks, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Dry Goods, Upholstery, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW SPRING GOODS. Having made arrangements with a first-class Paris dressmaker, we are now prepared to offer advantages to our lady patrons.

LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

BALL, BLACK & CO., NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY. A VARIETY OF NEW PATTERNS IN ENGLISH STERLING SILVERWARE.

GRAY'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE. The most simple and perfect yet invented. Tempers its own sand and clay. Can be seen in daily operation, through the Winter, at the WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, Newburg, N. Y. Send for circular with full particulars.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.